The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4966. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Insurrectionists Reported Victorious in Spain.

A Greek Blockade Runner Sunken Near the Isle of Crete.

Further Rumors Regarding the Salzburg Conference.

The Prussian Press Opposing the Formation of a South German Bund.

SPAIN.

Insurrection in Arragon—The Rebels Victorious.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 25.

Reports have reached here from Spain which say that an insurrection has broken out in the Province of Arragon, and that at the present moment the rebels are carrying everything before them.

CANDIA.

The Greek Blockade-Runner Arkadi Sunken.

ATHENS, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Greek steamer *Arkadi*, which has been so successful in running the blockade around Crete, was pursued by a Turkish man-of-war. The crew of the *Arkadi* finding they were in danger of falling into the hands of the Turks, scuttled and set fire to steamer and took to their boats. While enveloped in flames the *Arkadi* made a sudden lurch and plunged beneath the waves. The crew subsequently reached the shore in safety.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Rumored Results of the Salzburg Conference.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24—Evening.

The Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It is rumored to-day that an explicit understanding was arrived at between their Imperial Majesties, NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, not only in regard to the formation of a Southern German Confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the Eastern question.

It was also agreed that the States forming South Germany should remain in the Zollverein so long as Prussia abides by the Treaty of Prague.

In regard to the Schleswig question, it was proposed that His Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH should interpose his good offices; and that on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demands.

The Mexican question also came up for consideration. The body of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was to be demanded from the Mexicans by both France and Austria, and the citizens of both Empires in Mexico were to be protected at all hazards.

GERMANY.

Fierce Denunciation of the Napoleonic Policy by the German Press.

BERLIN, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The semi-official journals of this city fiercely attack the policy of France, and denounce the action of the Emperor NAPOLEON in the Salzburg Conference. They assert that, in spite of the denials which have been published, definitive arrangements for a South German Bund have actually been made between Austria and the States of Southern Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Decision Regarding the Herring Safe.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The English competitors in the recent trials of safes at Paris deny that the Herring safe was a success. They openly charge that the decision to that effect was brought about by bribery and corruption. They will immediately ask for a new trial.

The York Races—Second and Third Days.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 23—Evening.

At the York Races, yesterday, the second day, the first race was for the Biennial Stake, and was won by the Duke of BEAUFORT'S *Vauban*. *Roquefort* was second and *Rabbit Trap* third.

The next race was for the Ebor Handicap, and was won by MACKENZIE'S *Mandrake*, beating *Beeswing* and *Gomera*.

In the first race to-day for the York Stake, the Duke of BEAUFORT'S *Vauban* was beaten easily by PEARSON'S *Achievement*. The Nursery Stake was won by SAXON'S *Vortigem*.

HEALY'S *Steathconan* won the cup.

The weather was beautiful, the racing spirited, and the attendance large and fashionable.

FRANCE.

The Minnesota at Cherbourg.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The United States ship-of-war *Minnesota* has gone to Cherbourg.

MONTENEGRO.

An Insurrection Suppressed.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

Dispatches from the East report that a rising had taken place in Montenegro, but was speedily suppressed, and at last accounts the country was quiet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24—Evening.

Consols closed firm at 94⅜ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Illinois Central Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	44¼

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 24—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been inactive, and closed dull at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

Sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs of all kinds closed unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 142s. 6d., and Pork, 75s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Other articles steady at opening prices.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 6d. for common, and 13s. for medium. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Petroleum, 8⅝d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for refined.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 24—Evening.

Sugar closed steady at 25s. 6d.

Iron unchanged; Scotch Pig, 53s.

Oils and Linseeds closed unaltered from opening quotations.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The steamship *Chicago*, Capt. HARRIS, which sailed from New-York on the 14th inst., has arrived out.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 15.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Aug. 14, and Queenstown Aug. 15, arrived at a late hour last night. Her news is two days later than that brought by the *Union*.

The steamer *Saxonia*, from Southampton Aug. 14, reached this port yesterday.

The United States man-of-war *Minnesota*, Commodore ALDEN, seventeen days from New-York, arrived on Aug. 12 at Plymouth. She is bound for Cherbourg and other ports. The *Flash Light*, from Galveston, the *Tremountain*, from New-York, and the *Mary Watkins*, from Philadelphia, have all arrived at Liverpool.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 12, their Lordships took up the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with their lordships' amendments to the Reform Bill.

The Earl of Derby regretfully announced that the Commons had agreed to the representation of minorities clause. As to the copyhold franchise, he ridiculed the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendment, but ended by advising the House to accept those reasons. As to the voting papers, he regretted the Commons had rejected them, but urged that no question should be raised about them then. Lord DERBY suggested that the Marquis of Salisbury should bring the question forward at a future time, declaring his belief that sooner or later voting papers would be adopted.

The Marquis of Salisbury reluctantly accepted this suggestion.

Earl RUSSELL gave his hearty adhesion to all the Commons had done.

After a few words from the Marquis of Westmeath, the Commons' reasons were accepted without a dissenting voice.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 12, after considerable discussion, Sir S. NORTHCOTE was permitted to make his Indian financial statement. The estimates for this year were: Revenue, £46,283,000; Expenditures, £47,340,000, leaving a deficit of £1,657,000, and this deficit Mr. MASSEY proposed to fill up by a license tax which would produce £1,000,000, and by borrowing £1,000,000 for expenditure on barracks instead of paying it out of revenue.

The *Times'* correspondent says that the state of trade generally in France is far from prosperous, as appears from the enormous amount of nine hundred and two millions of the metallic reserve in the bank.

The *Semaine Financiere* observes that nothing of the kind has been witnessed in the history of credit establishments. It is the incontestable sign of absolute stagnation in commercial affairs, and more than a vague and instinctive mistrust; it is the expression of a general and systematic refusal of confidence in the maintenance of peace, well or ill founded.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is believed in court circles that there is now an increased probability of an interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor NAPOLEON on the latter's return from Salzburg. Negotiations, at least, are now going on with the view of bringing about an interview between the two Sovereigns."

The semi-official North German *Gazette* says their Paris correspondent, who is very cautious in giving credit to important pieces of news, writes of an intended interview between King WILLIAM and the Emperor NAPOLEON at Coblenz. This circumstance gives a greater probability to the rumor of a meeting between the two monarchs. This friendly act of courtesy would be thoroughly consistent with the present political situation, which is daily assuming a more peaceful character.

A decree has been issued introducing from Sept. 1 into the States which have been annexed to Prussia the same regulations which are in force in the old Provinces for the extradition of criminal refugees.

A telegram from Stettin announces that the wife of Admiral FARRAGUT was received at the railway station by the commandant, Lieut.-Gen. BOEHM, who accompanied her on board the United States steamer *Frolic*, which is about to leave for Cronstadt.

The officers of the Stettin garrison have given a banquet to the officers of the *Frolic*, in return for the hospitality accorded to them on board that vessel.

In the Italian Senate, during the discussion on the bill for the conversion of church property, Signor RATTAZZI expressed confidence in the success of the financial operation. He stated that it would be necessary to put an end to the forced currency in 1868, and in commenting upon the general state of the finances, he declared that further economy would be effected in the Budget of 1868. He moreover promised to lay before Parliament a number of bills for the reorganization of the public administration, and tending to open fresh sources of national wealth.

In reply to Signor FARINA, RATTAZZI again repelled in the most energetic manner any idea of reducing the interest on Italian Rente. This declaration was received with cheers, and the Senate then passed the Church Property Conversion Bill by 84 against 29 votes.

The *Courrier Français* publishes the following extract from a letter sent by Signor MAZZINI to his friends in Italy: "If any rash person at this moment desires to approach Rome I beg you not to follow him. This is not a fitting time. The moment will arrive—it is not far off. To-day a false step will ruin our country." The same journal tells us that the Pontifical Government is busily fortifying Civita Vecchia. It is said that Gen. LA MARMORA will visit Paris, *via* Berlin and Vienna, and the rumor that Signor RATTAZZI will go to the French capital is revived.

A telegram from Copenhagen says: "The French excursionists arrived at Korsor on Aug. 17, and were enthusiastically received. The Burgomaster of Korsor delivered an address of welcome to them in French.

The *Dagblad* denies the rumors of matrimonial negotiations between the Courts of Stockholm and Berlin."

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The French and Schleswig—The Military Resources of France and Prussia—Political Intrigues.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

The newspapers have not done yet with that French dispatch about Schleswig, although they bring nothing new about it. The instructions which Count BISMARCK sent at once by Count VON DE GOLTZ to Paris must have been very positive and extremely comprehensible. The Prussian Premier, with his usual admirable straightforwardness, cut right through all diplomatic points and stunned Marquis DE MOUSTIER. In that dispatch not a word was said about Article 5 of the peace of Prague, but BISMARCK knew what they meant, and told them at once that they had not to meddle with it, and the manner in which he did it left them only two alternatives, either to declare war at once in defence of the Danish pretensions and the Main line or to eat dirt, as the Orientals say. They preferred the latter, but they have not forgotten it, and that dose is working in the stomach of both the French Cabinet and the people. What mortifies them most is that the *Staatsanzeiger*, the Prussian *Moniteur*, does not return the compliment, and does not retract, as was confidently announced by the French papers, as soon as Count VON DE GOLTZ would have made his report. But the Prussians here say words do not satisfy us about your peaceable intentions as long as they are not sustained by facts. And I think they are perfectly right. Denmark does not know what to make of all of that either; she also thinks that French words and facts do not agree with each other. Count MOLTKE HOLTFELD, her Minister in Paris, has been called to Copenhagen per telegraph, I suppose to explain this mystery. Of course, it is said that his journey has no political reason. No; all the diplomats, Kings and Generals travel about to amuse themselves. The French Secretary of Agriculture, BEHIC, travels likewise, for his pleasure in Denmark and Sweden. NAPOLEON'S visit to Salzburg has also no political reason, and the King of Bavaria went to Paris for nothing else than to make musical and grisettical studies. After his return to Munich his official papers declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the Cabinet of the Tuileries and everything else in Paris. I hope he will be satisfied still a year hence. There seems to be no sensible reason whatever for war between France and Prussia, but everybody is convinced that it will come. Tangible difficulties might be adjusted, but strong feelings must culminate either in a hugging or a thrashing. The French are jealous. They fought navy victories, but none half as elegantly as the Prussians did last year. Elegantly, that was the word Count BRISMARCK used in the House. That worms. France wants a fight for the championship; she cannot stand it to see Prussia wear the belt. The *Evening Express* makes fun of me, because I said Prussia made a mistake in not provoking a war with France. That's my idea still, and it must not be so stupid either, as very clever Prussians had the same. It is said that the chief of the Prussian Great General Staff, Gen. VON MOLTKE, was of that opinion, and that even Count BISMARCK himself was in favor of war, but that the King was against it. France was then not properly armed, and might have been beaten more easily than it might be the case next year. It seems, however, as if Prussia feels strong enough to fight France under any circumstances, even if allied with Austria and Denmark. I said in my last letter that Prussia did not think much of war, and was even sending home her reserves earlier than usual, and about double the usual number. I am sorry to say that this very argument for peace will not stand, and that on the contrary it proves that Prussia thinks of war, not of immediate war, but in about six months. Almost all the soldiers that enlisted in 1865 were sent home already, Aug. 1, instead as usually, Oct. 1, and there remained in some companies only a few non-commissioned officers, and in others perhaps only ten men. This sending home of about double the amount of reserves makes it necessary to call in so many more recruits, and by this manœuvre the Prussian army proper—the field army—will be increased by about 200,000 infantry. The same or a similar measure will be taken in the new provinces and in the other States of the North German Confederation. Horses in very great numbers have also been bought by the Government. The French will have to recruit among their new subjects in Cochin China if they will march against Prussia with a nearly equal number of soldiers as North Germany will bring in the field. Speaking of arming, I must not forget to mention that Austria is slyly doing the same. Under the cover of the night freight trains, heavily loaded with projectiles and ammunition of all kinds are rolling toward the Bohemian fortresses of Olmitz, Josephstadt and Konigsgrätz, and the fortified camp near Krakan. There are also preparations made to arm the belt of forts surrounding that city. It has, therefore, the appearance that Austria does not trust Russia, and indeed, the manner in which the Russian agents behave in the slavish provinces of Austria is so open and provoking that there can be no mistake about Russia's intentions. The same it is in those Christian countries which are subjected to the Sultan. In Bulgaria and everywhere thereabout people are ready to shake off the Sultan. Private letters say that a revolution will break out there within six months. It has the appearance as if the doctors think some sick men have lived long enough, and the heirs prepare to quarrel among themselves about the estate left. Austria imagines that Russia and Prussia have arranged already everything among themselves, and that Galicia is to be delivered over to Russia, with the assistance of Prussia. It is not unlikely that many eventualities have been considered, and that both Prussia and Russia may have exchanged their wishes, like children before Christmas, but if Austria imagined that Russia would be satisfied with Galicia, she would be very much mistaken. This alliance between Russia and Prussia, which is believed to be a *fait accompli* in Austria, is the horrific phantom that—if anything can—will drive Austria in the arms of NAPOLEON,—from Scylla to Charybdes, or from the frying-pan into the fire. NAPOLEON is so sorry for having caused the death of poor MAX. and EUGENIE cried bitterly about it, for this Mexican affair was a pet plan of hers, and she is almost imagining that she had also a part in his blood. From her came that sublime idea, French papers say so, to comfort the brother, and I am sure, to tell him that France will make up for MAX. by assisting, with all her power, Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH against these vile Prussians and Russians. France does not want war. Oh, no! But to serve the brother of poor murdered MAX., NAPOLEON would not mind to stake his own crown. It will be a touching scene. Well, it will come off on the 17th of August. First, NAPOLEON must go to Paris on his name day 15th. Some malignant people spread that this visit to Salzburg has been given up; that NAPOLEON is offended at the coldness of the Vienna papers; he had expected all the editors would dance a *cancan* of delight; that the victor of Solferino would come, ready to hold his protecting hand over poor Austria, and now what does he see? Most papers speak with open disapproval of an alliance between France and Austria if directed against the endeavors of Prussia to unite Germany. The disinterested NAPOLEON—the modern St. Crispin, who steals leather to present other people with shoes—feels hurt. He won't go to Vienna—that's certain; and if he comes to Salzburg at all, it is only to comfort poor FRANCIS JOSEPH. Meanwhile HENRY LAUBE, the Director of the Imperial Theatre, is already in Salzburg, and great preparations are made to amuse the great comforter during three or four evenings. I could tell you the pieces, but they are all German, and I don't understand German. The great comforter does, and I suppose next year he will understand it still better. Reporters have already taken rooms in Salzburg, to report to the wondering world how the great comforter is sneezing or crying. It is kept still a profound secret who is going with him; is it MOUSTIER? METTERNICH? PERSIGNY? is BEUST coming? the Duke of Grammont? EUGENIE? Must they all assist in comforting? Well, BEUST will be there, treating all chances, possibilities, conditions, and eventualities of a treaty only for mutual defence between the two powers—always supposing the alliance between Russia and Prussia to be an article of faith. The behavior of the Vienna Press has caused the French Cabinet to tune the French papers in the sour-grape key, for it might be possible that Mr. REINICKE, notwithstanding all his jumping, does not catch the Austrian duck. If caught he will carry him to Paris and Chalons; and on the 26th is NAPOLEON commencing his northern tour of inspection to Lille, Noras, Durquerque, Bonbais, &c., and in the beginning of September he will be in Biarritz, where he will meet Baron VON BEUST. I need not repeat my opinion about a French-Austrian alliance, but all papers are filled with opinions; should Austria fall into the trap she will deserve her fate. Italy gives NAPOLEON also much to think. The French envy the Prussians but they are angry with the Italians, calling them ungrateful because they will be independent and not a tool of NAPOLEON; besides they disapprove the manner in which they deal with the Pope and the Holy Church. Had the French been so near Rome as the Italians, they would perhaps do as the Italians do. The long stay of the Italian Secretary of War, Gen. CINQU, here in Berlin gives them also some trouble; they cannot imagine what he may do here. Political business he cannot have, I should think, for BISMARCK and the King have been, and are still, absent. Since a few days everything is quiet about Rome, although that affair of DUMONT still haunts the papers. Well, the *Moniteur* has said that he had no mission from the Government, and the Italian Government may be satisfied with it. Mr. NIGRA, the Italian Minister in Paris, who was recalled to give information about that affair, is returning to Paris, although reports were afloat that he would be replaced by another. NIGRA is said to be a great advocate of an alliance with Prussia, but also lived in Paris. I do not understand it. I believe there is somebody's intrigue working. RATAZZI dares not retain him, for the French Cabinet might not comply with the request to recall Mr. MALARET, the French Minister in Florence, who is his sworn enemy. RATAZZI is not going to Paris, and VICTOR EMMANUEL also not, although Count AVERE has brought him a letter of NAPOLEON to induce him to come. The young King of Bavaria, however, is going again—as I hear just now—and indiscreet people hint that the pleasures of Paris are the chief attractions. I suppose a young King has some attractions not only for the *demi-monde*. It is stated that at Lyons 40,000 men are ready to march to Rome in case that the Italians should not be sufficient to protect—or to protect it too well. GARIBALDI is said to be at home; but other news will have it that he is very busy, and preparing a landing somewhere with two ships he has got from America. He will find it difficult, however, for several French men-of-war and Papal ships are cruising at the coast of the States of the Church. A report is afloat that the Prussian Government has placed at the disposal of GARIBALDI 20,000,000 francs. Nonsense. The Prussian finances are, however, in good order. There is for 1866 a surplus of 7,800,000 thalers, and also a small one for 1867.

French papers state that NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia will meet in Baden Baden. I think they will not do such a thing; on the the contrary, I believe that the journey of the King to Ragaz has been given up because NAPOLEON will go to Salzbarg. It is stated that the King on his return to Berlin has the intention of visiting Cassel. In that city is at this moment a Congress of about four hundred people assembled to consult about measures for the culture of tobacco in Germany, and other things connected with that trade. The Prussian Secretary of the Interior has invited confidence men from Cassel and Nassau to Berlin, to consult about changes required by the transfer of those countries to Prussia. The good success of the consultation with the confidence men from Hanover has encouraged the Government to continue in that way.

Well informed people will know that the French cabinet does not concur in the opinion that it has no voice in Article V. of the peace of Prague, and that it will continue to take the Danes under its wing, and will tell the Prussian Government its mind, of course all in a Pickwickian sense—only friendly advice, kind and good words—and, pushing Austria to the front, for she has made the peace with Prussia, Denmark will be glad to hear that it is not forsaken altogether by its big brother. Horrible things are whispered about "Russian conspirations" in Vienna, but it sounds like a prompter's whisper on the stage, and seems to be intended for the actors in Salzburg. A similar intention have articles in Polish papers, which want an alliance between Austria and France, not against Prussia, to hinder her work in Germany, but against Russia, who is considered to be the arch-enemy of the world. You see that every one wants to assist the mourning party in Salzburg in making consoling alliances. BOULES and BEUST are, however, in accord about one thing—that peace is necessary. Of course, peace or war to bring affairs to a settlement. This state of suspense is doing more harm to the world than anything. All business is at an end, both here and in France. Had the Prussians, right or wrong, kept Luxemburg garrisoned, the thing might have been decided by this time. *Apropos* Luxemburg, France meddled not only with the South German States, but tried also to prevent Luxemburg from taking part in the Zollverein.

Our Minister, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, and lady have arrived here. He made a journey through Spain, which detained him. He is still in the Hotel Royal, looking out for a convenient house. I wonder that our Government does not build a house here for our Legation.

The screw steamer *Ottawa*, from New-York to Antwerp, had an accident; she lost her screw and Capt ARCHER tried to bring her to Antwerp without steam. Some passengers reached the Irish coast in fishing vessels, and arrived here *via* England. I do not know whether the ship already succeeded in reaching Antwerp.

There appear in Leipsic memoires of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, "*Aus meineur leben*," seven volumes. Four volumes are already out and were sold at once.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Case of Ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 13, the Earl of Shrewsbury brought the case of Mr. EYRE under the consideration of the House, and asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government are prepared to adopt the opinion of the late Attorney-General with regard to the criminal prosecution of Mr. EYRE, as published in the newspapers of the 29th of July; and whether, in consequence of that opinion, and taking into consideration the fact that more than one abortive attempt has been made by persons styling themselves the Jamaica committee to carry out the objects they have in view, the Government will now undertake to defend Mr. EYRE against any further persecution. The noble Earl said that he considered this question of great importance both to Mr. EYRE and to the good government of our colonies. Mr. EYRE has received, both from the late Government and from the Royal Commission sent out to Jamaica, marked approbation for a great part of his conduct. He has been in the service of the Crown for twenty-five years, and has conducted himself in various capacities with credit to himself and advantage to the public. After tracing the career of Mr. EYRE from his first appointment as a Stipendiary Magistrate in Australia, in 1841, and quoting various testimonials to his good conduct and efficient service from the dispatches of Earl GREY, of Sir GEORGE GREY, the Governor of New-Zealand, and of Mr. CARDWELL, from the report of the Jamaica Commission, and from addresses presented to him by different bodies in the Island of Jamaica, the noble Earl called attention to the fact that the Jamaica Legislature passed an act of indemnity with reference to Mr. EYRE'S conduct on the suppression of the rebellion, and contended that, whether there was or was not such a thing as martial law, he was justified by the necessity of the case in taking the steps he did. It is untrue to assert that Gov. EYRE has kept out of the way or shirked any legal consequences of his conduct, for since his return to this country he has been in London, and has actually attended one of Her Majesty's levees. By his recall from the Governship of Jamaica he has been thrown out of employment; and in consequence of his not having completed the requisite period of service as a Colonial Governor, he has not even obtained a pension. Mr. EYRE has been accused of undue severity in the punishment inflicted upon the rebels after the suppression of the outbreak in Jamaica; but that this accusation is not well founded is proved by the fact that Mr. J. P. GRANT subsequently declined to recommend any remission of the punishments to which they were sentenced. Since the report of the Royal Commission had been received, Capt. EDENBOROUGH, of the Confederate Naval Service, had made an affidavit stating that GORDON had proposed to purchase his vessel from him, in order to assist in raising a rebellion in a certain district which he pointed out. He (the Earl of Shrewsbury) could not sufficiently express his admiration of the firmness and independence with which the Shropshire magistrates discharged their duty by refusing to commit Mr. EYRE for trial when he was brought before them; and he must express his opinion that that gentleman ought to have been supported by the Government in doing his duty to the best of his ability. He ought not to have been abandoned in consequence of the cry that was got up against him, and he trusted that he should now receive from the Government a satisfactory answer to the questions he had asked.

The Duke of Buckingham said that no one will dispute the ability with which Gov. EYRE has served the country in many different positions. But the Government some time since came to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with their duty to undertake to defend Mr. EYRE against any criminal prosecution instituted by private persons for acts done by him in Jamaica. The Government were of opinion that the law should be allowed to take its usual course, as the best means of eliciting the truth. If that course was right originally, there is every reason why it should now be persisted in. For although the criminal prosecution against Mr. EYRE has failed, two actions for damages brought against him by persons who deem themselves to have been injured by his acts are still pending. While that is the case it would not be right for the Government to step in and defend Mr. EYRE. When these actions have been decided, and all the facts of the case have been fully brought out by the evidence which will be adduced in the course of these trials, then, and not till then, it will be for the Government to decide what course they shall pursue in reference to Mr. EYRE. Although he deeply felt the position of embarrassment and difficulty in which that gentleman is placed, still he could not forget that that has naturally arisen from the conspicuous office which he filled, and the circumstances in which he was placed.

After a few words in reply from the Earl of Shrewsbury the subject dropped.

The Commercial Treaty with Austria.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 13, in answer to Mr. TORRENS, Lord STANLEY said: Strictly speaking, the negotiations now going on between the Government of this country and that of Austria are not negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty, seeing that that treaty was concluded in 1865. The object of the present negotiations is as to the means of carrying into effect that part of the treaty which relates to the tariff dues, and it is not the fact, as stated by the honorable member in his question, that the negotiations have failed. These negotiations are still going on. Certain propositions have been made by the Government of Austria, to which in their present form we do not think ourselves justified in assenting. We have stated to what points our objections apply, and the matter is still under discussion. When the negotiations are concluded I shall have no objection to lay the correspondence on the table, but before then it would be unadvisable and unusual to do so.

The Need for Rifled Cannon.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 13, Major ANSON called the attention of the House to the great want of rifled guns for the fortifications and ships at home and abroad, and moved that the experiments that have been made with cast-iron guns lined with coiled wrought iron, justify the belief that these guns may be thus made available for the purpose of modern warfare; that a great saving of public money would thus be effected, and that this system of conversion is deserving of the serious and immediate attention of the War Department. The honorable and gallant member having referred to the necessity of replacing the 15,000 useless guns that are mounted, and the 20,000 in store by guns that would penetrate an iron-clad. Pending the ability to manufacture new guns of this kind, he urged the necessity of utilizing the vast stock of cast iron into ordinance by conversion, on Major PALLISER'S principle, to efficient plate guns or guns that will penetrate armor plating. In support of this view he stated the very successful experiments which have taken place with cast-iron guns altered on this principle since 1862, when the first sixty-eight pounder was placed in Major PALLISER'S hands for conversion. He believed the Ordinance Committee was satisfied of the strength of the gun.

Lord ELCHO seconded the motion of the honorable and gallant gentleman, who had done great service in bringing the question before the House. [Hear.] Without wishing to detract from Major PALLISER'S invention for lining guns with coil wrought iron tubes inserted at the muzzle, he wished to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for War Mr. PARSONS' mode of lining guns with tubes of solid steel bored out and inserted at the breech, which had been tried with success in France. Many mechanics prefer this principle, and Mr. PARSONS will engage to convert a gun on his principle, and pay the expense if the experiments upon it fail, on the Government undertaking to bear the expense should the trial be successful. He would give to the right honorable gentleman an undertaking to this effect, signed by Mr. PARSONS, and hoped that so reasonable a proposal will be accepted. [Hear, hear.]

Sir J. PAKINGTON acknowledged the great importance of this subject. The invention of lining guns did not, however, originate with Major PALLISER, for it is a very old idea. Such a proposal was made in 1808, and some guns taken from the Chinese in our late war were lined with metal. [Hear, hear.] The question is entirely one of expense, and is divided into two portions—that which relates to large and heavy guns and that relating to guns of lighter calibre and construction. The experiments are so nearly completed that he was justified in expressing great doubts whether the system will be successful with the heavy and large guns. By the lining process the calibre of the 68-pounders is decreased from eight to seven inches, and the weight increased from 95 cwt. to 109 cwt.; whereas the 7-inch gun made at Woolwich is entirely new, and weighs 6¾ tons. So much money has been spent in these competitions that caution is necessary before entering into new ones. But what he had said did not refer to the conversion of 32-pounders and 24-pounders, which become very valuable guns when converted on the Palliser principle. The Admiralty have within the last week applied for a supply of the smaller guns, and, so far as the financial arrangements of the country will permit, it is their intention to proceed in that direction. [Hear, hear.] He hoped the honorable gentleman would be satisfied with this admission and explanation. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. SAMUDA thought that, after the experience of Sinope, it is folly to expect wooden ships will ever again stand fire. But no one is perfectly satisfied with the amount of success we have had in artillery so far; and both these systems are good enough to justify trial. A case has been made out for further experiments.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

Pardoning Political Prisoners.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 13, Mr. REARDEN, in moving "That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to take into consideration the expediency of extending her pardon to all persons now in prison in the United Kingdom and the colonies for political offences," referred to the amnesty recently granted by the Austrian Government to the Hungarians, M. KOSSUTH having not only been allowed to return if he chose to his native country, but having been elected a member of its Legislature; and also urged that the present auspicious moment, when all England was rejoicing at the passing of another great Reform Act, was particularly opportune for such an exercise of the Royal clemency as his motion suggested. The honorable member concluded by moving as above.

Mr. WHALLEY, in seconding the motion, maintained that he was acting with perfect consistency in doing so. Whether the Fenian prisoners had been influenced by political or by religious motives, he did not think that disaffection in Ireland was to be removed by pursuing these men to extremities, or by treating them with greater severity than the circumstances of their individual cases rendered imperatively necessary. One simple remedy, in his opinion, for the evils of Ireland was to make known to the Irish people what were the facts of the case with regard to the position which this country had taken up in reference to civil and religious liberty.

Mr. HARDY—With respect to the political prisoners in the Colonies the House is probably not well acquainted with the facts. With respect to those in the United Kingdom, it would be out of all reason and common sense, while you are trying a great number of persons for these offences, and while the *Habeas Corpus* Act is suspended in order to enable you to apprehend them, to let out a number of prisoners, many of whom, having been let out before, have returned again to trouble this country. I need not say a word more. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was then negatived without a division.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

Interesting Letter from One of the Unfortunates.

The subjoined communication from the pen of one of King THEODORE'S captives was recently sent to the British Foreign Office:

AMBA MAGDALA, Monday, June 9.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I sit down, distracted with care and anxiety about my wife and child, to write a few lines to you. I could scarcely have been subjected to a severer task at the present moment, but the wish to keep you informed of our situation nerves me with energy. I always hoped, although I did not believe it, that the King would send the prisoners, and with them the Europeans, to Malta, but this expectation will never be realized now, unless he himself comes here. All communication between Magdala and Debra Tabor is cut off. The whole peasantry, tired of the cruelties inflicted upon them, have risen in rebellion, and plunder and kill every messenger, whether Royal or private. The territory which the King can call his own extends as far as the boundaries of his camp, which, also, is diminishing daily. A great number of the Begemeder soldiers have been imprisoned; the rest of that district have deserted and have swelled the ranks of the rebels, who are said to have pitched their tents about an hour's distance from the Royal camp. All this makes the King more cruel instead of causing him to treat the remaining soldiers with more leniency and kindness. He took some thousands of cows, for instance, and shot them, to prevent the soldiers from selling them and from deserting. For the same reason also he killed a great number of mules. Again, he plundered Amorah Gadle, a loyal village, about three hours north of Debra Tabor, and shut the peasants up in a large house. "It is no good," he said, "keeping you alive: you would all become rebels in a short time." At these last cruel words the house was set on fire, and the women given away as slaves.

We have had reports the most conflicting from Debra Tabor during the last fortnight, but all confirmatory of the intelligence that all the Europeans are enchained, but with what degree of severity we have not been able to ascertain. Some said they have all footchains; others speak of their being fettered hand and foot, and again others that even the ladies are put in hand and foot irons. I scarcely believe the latter to be credible, but a man like THEODORUS would not shrink from committing any atrocity. Even if the latter is not the case I have good ground to fear for the safety of my poor wife and child. The last letter I received was after the arrival of Mr. FLAD in Gaffatt; both had scarcely then recovered from a painful illness; and if the imprisonment of the Europeans had not happened soon after it Mrs. ROSENTHAL would certainly have written to me, as at that time the roads were not yet so unsafe. I cannot divest myself of the idea that most likely their clothes and their money have been confiscated again, and the rainy season having set in they will not have the means of dressing warmly. Besides, it is said that those of their servants who did not in time seek safety in flight have been imprisoned. You can well understand to what consequences this may lead after a weakening illness. We are entirely in the hands of God, who knows what is most advantageous for us, and He will, we know, cause everything to tend to His glory; but, as for us, anything would be preferable to these protracted sufferings of mind and of body.

We have not the least doubt but that we would have shared the fate of the Gaffatt workman and Mr. FLAD, but for the simple reason that the King himself cannot send a messenger here. A single man would most likely be killed, and if an officer and some thousands of soldiers, the greater number is sure to desert, for so it happened the last time. If he himself came he might meet with some resistance by the peasants, but not sufficient to impede his arrival in Magdala. But if he does so at present he must forsake his immense mortars fabricated by the imprisoned Europeans, as well as all his other goods. He further shows by such an act that he has entirely abandoned the rest of Abyssinia, and seeks safety on the rock; and, in this case, he would ere long be inclosed from all sides, and be left either to starve with every soldier and prisoner on the mountain, or give himself over to the tender mercies of his enemies, who, in order to avenge the blood of their many slaughtered relations, would prepare the most ignominous and cruel death for him. There is therefore no likelihood, as long as he has grain enough to maintain his adherents, that he will venture into so dangerous a quarter.

It is said that he plundered so much that the whole plain of Debra Tabor is a mountain of grain.

I said above that we had letters from Gaffatt after the arrival of Mr. H., in which we were told to send servants as quickly as possible to fetch the things which had come from Europe for us, as they were expected hourly to be plundered. We all dispatched immediately a number of servants for that purpose. When they had come to within five hours of the Royal camp, they were stripped of all their clothes and other property by a company of about 200 runaway soldiers, and taken prisoners. Two of them who had the good luck to escape arrived here in safety, without being encumbered with any clothes. Of the rest nothing authentic has been heard, but report says they were set at liberty by the soldiers, but retaken and killed by the enraged peasantry. We have since endeavored to communicate by different roundabout roads, but none of the servants can be induced to go. "For if we escape from the rebels," they say, "we may be worse dealt with by the King." These things, therefore, which I gave you the trouble to buy, as well as those you and other kind friends sent to us, has just come in time to benefit the soldiers of Theodorus.

I am sure this is not a pleasant, but nevertheless a very true picture of the actual state of affairs, as far as we can ascertain, and I am still of the opinion expressed in a letter of the beginning of May, if the Lord does not soon bring us relief we must, humanly speaking, finaly succumb to cruelty, famine or other misery. An epidemic has broken out in the common prison and carried off many a soul, but, the Lord be praised, we have hitherto been preserved providentially.

If Mrs. ROSENTHAL was but here, I would be comparatively happy, even dark and gloomy as our prospect is. Separated by such a distance in a country like this, under the most favorable circumstances is sufficient to conjure up fears continually; but when all is so disturbed and uncertain the anxiety is naturally enhanced. We would sometimes give way to despair, and become indifferent about our fate, did not the sweet promises of God's Holy Word inspire fresh hope and confidence; and as one suffering after another passes over our heads without pressing us entirely down to the ground, we take our stand upon Scripture ground, and think another joy will be added to our future happiness, (perhaps in this life yet, a small voice suggests, because sorrow has visited us, and sighs and tears have been our lot.

With the assurance of my unabated affection to you and all our friends, I remain yours,

H. ROSENTHAL.

Mr. LOUIS EISNER, London.

P. S.—I had finished this letter when some of Mr. RASAM'S muleteers came from Dolanta, a small strip of land which supplies this mountain with grain, and said that Valanta was attacked by rebels because they adhered to the King. I am afraid that our road to the coast will be closed up. There remains now to this "King of great aspirations" another such a small piece of country called Downd, where the people talk already of joining the rebels.

THE FRENCH IN INDIA.

Indemnity for Mexico Sought in Cochin-China.

From the London Herald, Aug. 14.

It has been the historical ambition of France to found a dominion in Asia. From the days of DUPLEIX, whose sanguine imagination, before the English had established an Indian factory, planned the foundations of an Oriental Empire, to those of NAPOLEON I., who plotted an alliance with TIPPOO, this has been a favorite vision of the French political mind. In the course of events its realization has become impossible on the ancient ground of contest, the whole of which is at last occupied by British authority. But an immense tract is left for Europe to speculate upon—a succession of territories extending eastward from Bengal to the borders of China, whose races have remained to this day, whatever of ancient civilization lingers in relics among them, decaying masses, less developed than the forests which encumber their soil. Here was opened a vast theatre of enterprise, and Great Britain has frequently been solicited by merchants and adventurers to avail herself of it, and thus establish a seaboard communication between her own and the Chinese empires; but her armed interference with the politics of those vast kingdoms, as they may be termed, has never proceeded beyond a demonstration by two or three war steamers, while her embassies have been for the most part costly failures. In the sight of France, however, debarred as she was from all hope of recovering her lost influence in the Peninsula of Hindostan, these barbaric lands, lying along the ocean, full of natural wealth, ruled by weak Governments, and occupying immense spaces on the map of the world, were tempting, though not until the Third NAPOLEON ascended the throne was any earnest purpose exhibited of appropriating, as a preliminary, a part of them. At length, however, the French have proclaimed their sovereignty over six of the provinces of Cochin China, and deliberately announce themselves as having displaced the native sceptre. In a document characteristically sonorous Admiral DE LA GRANDIERE bids the inhabitants turn to France henceforth for protection, erects the flag of his country in three important citadels, throws the entire responsibility upon the Annamite Government, complains of insurrections and intrigues, justifies his wholesale appropriation of thirty districts by an appeal to broken treaties, interprets his own act as being a response to the desire of the people, and secures for France an Asiatic Algeria. There is no danger lest the drama of Mexico should be repeated in that quarter of the globe. The French intend to keep what they have taken, and to guard it themselves, and their position, by land and water, is one of complete security. Whether it will prove to be one worth retaining is a different question. The Annamite monarch, with his great feudatories, may be powerless to resist an invasionn, or to drive a conqueror from his realm; but it is already evident that, during five years since the campaign which gave them three of the six Provinces they now possess, the French have been painfully harassed. The territory is peculiarly favorable to an irregular and irritating warfare on the part of those who are familiar with it—a maze of woods, a network of rivers, with numerous small fortresses, old-fashioned, but still originally of French construction. As a matter of policy, it would have become necessary, in the long run, if ever the French dominion on that extreme point of Asia were to be consolidated, to occupy the entire lower border, instead of allowing one-half to continue a citadel of conspiracy against the other. But it is to be observed that France thus gains a splendid position in the eastern seas, with, upon one side at least, unlimited opportunities of expansion, without committing herself to the obstacles and dangers of a semi-savage interior. This is no new idea, born of Imperialism. The French nation for ages have aspired to influence, if not to aggrandisement, in Cochin-China. At times they have ruled the Court, drilled the armies, fortified the territories of its monarch; their missions have preached in all his towns; their ships have anchored in all his ports. One potentate after another, however, with the fatuity which seems to incite Indian Princes brought in contact with Europeans to their ruin, has broken faith; merchants have been pillaged, missionaries assassinated, Consulates outraged. As the latest result, we have Admiral DE LA GRANDIERE'S proclamation, with half the journals of Paris glorifying themselves in the prospect of a new "French East Indies."

ITALY AND ROME.

Warlike Preparations of the Party of Action.

Florence (Aug. 4) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The party of action here and in other parts of Italy is very active, and does not conceal its intention of making an attack on the Papal territory. Large meetings have taken place in Genoa and other places, with the object of organizing Garibaldian expeditions for overthrowing the temporal power. The Government, on the other hand, does its utmost to adhere to the September Convention. Troops are being sent daily in small detachments to reinforce the military cordon on the Roman frontier; the Fifty-second Regiment has proceeded to Perugia, and at Fojano a camp is being organized for two divisions of infantry. Even the fleet will not be inactive, although, strictly speaking, the Convention does not bind the Italian Government to protect the Papal dominions on the side of the sea. The squadron which was about to be disarmed the other day at Spezzia has now proceeded to Gaeta, from which port it will cruise about the coast, in order to prevent the landing of Garibaldians. These arrangements are so formidable that I think there is little chance of an attack on the Papal Power from without. If, on the other hand, a revolution should break out at Rome, which is by no means improbable, it is pretty certain that the Italian Government will accept the *fait accompli*, and accomplish the desire of the Romans to be united to the rest of Italy. I am assured, on very good authority, that M. RATAZZI openly declared himself in this sense to M. DE MALARET, adding that in such a case he would expect the nonintervention of France, as provided in the September Convention.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

France's International Right of Interference.

From the Paris Patrie, Aug. 12.

Private letters from Berlin inform us of the impression produced in the public mind by the last articles of the *Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord*. Those articles, whose ministerial origin is incontestable, have been regarded in Germany as the expression of the sentiments not only of the Prussian Government, but also of the great majority of the people. The irritated language of the Opposition journals had, in the eyes of the public, the double defect of being neither sincere nor skillful. It was not sincere, because public feeling is far from desiring political complications for Prussia; it was not skillful, because it betrayed too visibly the object of its hostility against France, viz.: to favor the electoral movement for the Northern Parliament. This useless tactic became dangerous; the journals themselves were not long in perceiving it, and the Government has put an end to a polemic, which it disavows, by declarations, the frankness of which, we are told, ought not to be doubted. The question of Schleswig, our letters add, will shortly be solved; and to arrive at that solution, which concerns two interests—the interest purely Germanic and the international interest—the Cabinet of Berlin in no way dreams of absolutely isolating the Great Powers. If the interference of a foreign Government may be repulsed in a German point of view, it cannot be so in an international point of view. This has been perfectly admitted by public opinion, which acknowledges that the execution of Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague is an act in which France is fully authorized to interest herself.

Another View of the Situation.

Ems (Aug. 11) Correspondence of le Temps.

You already know that the King of Prussia has changed his itinerary. His Majesty will not go to Switzerland as he had intended, but complete the cure of Ems by a stay of fifteen days at the sea-baths. It is probable that the King will repair to Ostend, but it is also possible that he will choose the Isle of Norderney, belonging to the ancient Kingdom of Hanover, and which was for a long time the favorite place of the unfortunate King GEORGE. An address to the King of Prussia, signed by the inhabitants of the island, arrived yesterday. This address proves that those islands soon forget, notwithstanding that the royal family of Hanover had loaded them with favors. We learn from the Paris papers that there is talk of a meeting of the Emperor NAPOLEON and King WILLIAM at Baden; nothing has transpired here on the subject. Count BISMARCK is to leave Ems to-day, to return to Berlin, where, on the 15th of August, he will open the first session of the Federal Council. On the 25th the Prussian Minister will join his family at Homburg. The people about the King continue to profess full confidence in the pacific and friendly dispositions of the French Government toward Prussia, and do not cease to affirm that the meeting of Salzburg cannot end in any political result of a nature to disquiet Prussian diplomacy. The reply of Count BISMARCK to the last Danish note was sent off yesterday; it cannot be long before it is made public. In it it is certain that the Prussian Minister maintains the right of Prussia not only to choose the moment opportune for the execution of article 5 of the Treaty of Prague, but also to fix, in accordance with the Cabinet of Vienna, the demarkation line of the districts where the population is admitted to vote; it is not necessary to say that Duppel and the Isle of Alsen are not of the number. Men are working night and day on the fortifications of those important positions. I am also assured that in this diplomatic document Count BISMARCK asserts clearly that Austria alone has the right to interfere in the question, and that no Power can intervene in an affair which belongs only to Prussia and Austria, the only contracting parties to the Treaty of Prague.

PRUSSIA.

Present Status of the Prussian Army.

Paris (Aug. 12) Correspondence of the London Star.

The last piece of cold comfort which the French journals have to offer to their readers is drawn from certain Prussian military statistics, published in the *Gazette Militaire*. These statistics form a kind of debtor and creditor account of the gains and losses of King WILLIAM'S army from the beginning of the last campaign to the present time. They may be stated thus: Dr.—To 28,000 men killed and wounded, and 27,000 men sent home on expiration of their term of service; Cr.—To 12,000 volunteers, to 7,000 recruits from States conquered, and from States and Provinces annexed as follows: 14,000 Hanoverians, 9,000 Hessians, 14,000 Schleswigers and 6,000 men from Nassau. Add to these the ordinary annual contingent of 93,000 men, and some 80,000 from the other States of the Northern Confederation, and you find Prussia able to put in line over 190,000 men in excess of her forces in 1866.

Homicide at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 25

J. THEODORE JONES, Deputy Jailer of the Hudson City (N. J.) Jail, was shot at the Union Hotel this morning by WM. J. KERTLEY. Mr. JONES arrived here on the morning train. He was intoxicated and went into the boot room at the hotel; KERTLEY came in and sat down to have his boots blacked; JONES went up to KERTLEY and took a cane off his knee. Afterward he put his hands on KERTLEY'S knee, who pushed him off. JONES slapped KERTLEY in the face, and was pushed off again, and was then noticed to put his hand behind him. KERTLEY drew an Ellis self-cocking revolver and shot JONES in the neck, the ball entering at the right side. He died instantly. KERTLEY came from Baltimore, and is keeping a billiard-room under the Leland Opera House. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict was rendered that the deceased was killed by KERTLEY. JONES' body is in the hands of his friends.

Sheriff MARSELLES of Hudson City, is here. There was no previous acquaintance between the parties. KERTLEY was committed to custody by the Coroner. KERTLEY says the pistol went off by accident. Sheriff MARSELLES had the body packed in ice, and sent home by cars. The Sheriff speaks well of JONES as an officer under him, and says he never knew him to be drunk.

The bullet was found to have cut the spinal column.

Battle With the Indians at Republican River.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 25.

A dispatch from Fort Hayes, Kansas, 23d inst., says:

A courier has just arrived from Capt. AMES with dispatches to Capt. CORBIN, to the effect that Capt. AMES had had a severe battle with eight hundred Indians under SATANTI, on the Republican River. Their village was two miles long. Capt. AMES charged twice through their wigwams. The savages fought desperately. Three of our men were killed and twenty-five wounded, and thirty horses lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops. Our dead were left on the field.

There was an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village.

The savages surrounded our troops, and the fight lated three days. Two of our men killed belonged to the Kansas Cavalry, and one to the Twelfth Regulars. Capt. AMES had 125 men.

A strong force under Major ELLIOTT, and some Kansas cavalry under Major MOORE leave for the Indian village in light marching order this morning. A severe battle is anticipated. We have not enough troops here.

Movements of Secretary Seward—The Ram Stonewall.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, Aug. 25.

Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by the French and Spanish Ministers and Col. SEWARD, reached here this morning from Washington on the revenue cutter *Nemaha*, and visited the ram *Stonewall*, which had just arrived in harbor from the Gosport Navy-yard in thorough sea-going order. The party did not land. After spending an hour on the ram the party reëmbarked on the revenue cutter and returned to Washington. The *Stonewall* sails to-morrow for Japan.

Mutiny on Board the Ship Lizzie Moses.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 25.

When the ship *Lizzie Moses*, which sailed hence yesterday for Antwerp, was a few miles below the city the crew mutinied and took possession of the vessel. A Police force was sent down and arrested fourteen men after a hard fight. The prisoners will be brought before the United States Commissioner to-morrow. The mate of the vessel was stabbed and one of the mutineers had his skull fractured in the *melée*.

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 25.

The number of persons registered yesterday in this city was 319, of whom 176 were whites and 143 colored.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

The *Galaxy* opens with the continuation of Mrs. EDWARDS' story, "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," with a fine illustration by GASTON FAY. "The Ladies of Llangollen, by Mr. W. R. ALGER, pleasantly recalls the romantic friendship of Lady ELEANOR BUTLER and Miss SARAH PONSONBY, two young women of wealth and high station, who, about the middle of the last century forsook the world and devoted their lives to each other. Their relatives frowned on this eccentricity, traced them out in their hiding-place, and, despite their protestations, separated them and brought them back. But they soon effected a second elopement, which proved a successful and permanent one. Confiding the place of their flight only to a single faithful servant, they sacrificed, in the prime of their lives, the prizes and the glare of the fashionable world, and settled down in a secret nook of beauty and peace. In the romantic valley of Llangollen, in Wales, one of the sweetest and quietest spots on earth, they bought a charming cottage, fitted it up with every comfort, and adorned it with exquisite taste. Here in this remote and lovely haunt, amply provided with books, pictures and other means of culture, giving themselves up to the enjoyment of their own society, they lived together in uninterrupted contentment for nearly three score years. For a long period their neighbors, ignorant of their names, knew them only as the "Ladies of the Vale." For a quarter of a century, it is said, they never spent twenty-four hours at a time out of their happy valley. Mr. ALGER is indebted to the enthusiastic narrative of Miss ANNA SEWARD for the main portion of his article, but he acknowledges his obligations, and his account of this romantic friendship will be new to most readers. "Brigham Young and Mormonism," by a Morman Elder, is an elaborate glorification of the present head of the Latter-Day Saints. It contains little that is new concerning him. "Aunt Madeline's Cross," by F. L. CURTIS, is a pathetic story of real life. Mrs. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD criticises, or rather eulogizes, JEAN INGELOW's new volume of poems in a strain of enthusiastic admiration, from which we must record our dissent. She claims for JEAN INGELOW a "portion of the purple with Mrs. BROWNING and ANNE WHITNEY," and protests against classing her with Miss ROSSETTI and other "minor" singers. "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. DAVIS, maintains its position as one of the best serial stories ever published in an American magazine. WALT WHITMAN's "Carol of Harvest, for 1867," is a very unequal production. The opening stanzas are overflowing with poetic feeling, and their rythm is sweet and musical. How tender is the pathos of these lines:

When last I sang, sad was my voice.
Sad were the shows around me, with deafening noises of hatred and smoke of conflict;
In the midst of the armies, the heroes, I stood,
Or passed with slow step through the wounded and dying.

But now I sing not War,
Nor the measur'd march of soldiers, nor the tents of camps,
Nor the regiments hastily coming up, deploying in line of battle.

No more the dead and wounded;
No more the sad, unnatural shows of War.

Ask'd room those flush'd immortal ranks? the first forth-stepping armies?
Ask room, alas, the ghastly ranks—the armies dread that followed.

Pass—pass, ye proud brigades!
So handsome, dress'd in blue—with your tramping, sinewy legs;
With your shoulders young and strong—with your knapsacks and your muskets;
(How elate I stood and watch'd you, where starting off, you march'd!)

Pass;—then rattle, drums, again!
Scream, you steamers on the river, out of whistles loud and shrill, your salutes!
For an army heaves in sight—O another gathering army!
Swarming, trailing on the rear—O you dread accruing army!
O you regiments so piteous, with your mortal diarhoea! with your fevers!
O my land's maimed darlings! with the plenteous bloody bandage and the crutch!
Lo! your pallid army follow'd!

But on these days of brightness,
On the far-stretching beauteous landscape, the roads and lanes, the high-piled farm-wagons, and the fruits and barns,
Shall the dead intrude?

Yet the dead mar not—they also fit well in nature;
They fit very well in the landscape, under the trees and grass,
And along the edge of the sky, in the horizon's far margin.

* * * * * * * * *

A pause—the armies wait;
A million flush'd, embattled conquerors wait;
The world, too, waits—then, soft as breaking night, and sure as dawn,
They melt—they disappear.

Exult, indeed, O lands! victorious lands!
Not there your victory, on those red, shuddering fields.
But here and hence your victory.

Melt, melt away, ye armies! disperse, ye blue-clad soldiers!
Resolve ye back again—give up, for good, your deadly arms;
Other the arms, the fields henceforth for you, or South or North, or East or West,
With saner war—sweet wars—life-giving wars.

Loud, O my throat, and clear, O soul!
The season of thanks, and the voice of the carol of full-yielding;
The chant of joy and power for boundless fertility.

All till'd and untill'd fields expand before me;
I see the true arenas of my race and land—or first, or last,
Man's innocent and strong arenas.

I see the heroes at other toils;
I see, well-wielded in their hands, the better weapons.

But the following passage, with the exception of a single line, reads more like an extract from an agricultural report than poetry:

Well-pleased, America, thou beholdest,
Over the fields of the West, those crawling monsters,
The human-divine inventions, the labor-saving implements:
Beholdest, moving in every direction, imbued as with life, the revolving hay-rakes,
The steam-power reaping machines, and the horse-power machines,
The engines, thrashers of grain, and cleaners of grain, well separating the straw,
The power-hoes for corn fields—the nimble work of the patent pitch-fork;
Beholdest the newer saw-mill, the cotton-gin, and the rice-cleanser.

"Reminiscences of Dr. Anthon" is a paper that will be read with great interest by the friends of the late Professor.

—The most noticeable article in the *Atlantic* is a series of prophecies about America, collected and strung together with interesting comments by CHARLES SUMNER. Beginning with the geographical guesses of the Greek STRABO, who conjectured that there was a possibility of passing direct from Spaint o India, and that there might be inhabited lands in the Atlantic Ocean, Mr. SUMNER gives extracts from PULCI, Sir THOMAS BROWNE, Bishop BERKLEY, TURGOT, GALIANI, and many other men of note who have written about the America of the future. The extracts are set forth in the order of time, each prediction being prefaced with an account of the author sufficient to explain its origin and character. Mr. T. W. HIGGINSON discourses pleasantly of "Sunshine and Petrarch," and gives some excellent translations from PETRARCH's sonnets. Mr. CHARLES DAWSON SHANLEY describes the Canadian woods and waters, and some of the people who live in the more retired regions of the new "Dominion." Miss EUDORA CLARK continues her interesting "Hospital Memories." No one has excelled Mr. W. D. HOWELLS as a writer of entertaining sketches of travel, and his "Minor Italian Travels," in the present number of the *Atlantic*, is one of the best articles of the kind we have seen in a long time. It takes us through Pisa, along Lake Como, to Trieste and Vicenza, and touches lightly on the most interesting points of each place. Mr. TILTON's poem, "The Mystery of Nature," might do, perhaps, for a collection of church hymns. TILTON's verses always have a certain jingle that takes with many people, but there's very little else to them. He has no imagination, and his thoughts all come to him at second-hand. Here is a specimen of his "poetry:"

The shadow, pictured in the lake
By every tree that trembles,
Is cast for more than just the sake
Of that which it resembles.

The dew falls nightly, not alone
Because the meadows need it,
But on an errand of its own
To human souls that heed it.

The stars are lighted in the skies
Not merely for their shining,
But, like the looks of loving eyes,
Have meanings worth divining.

The waves that moan along the shore,
The winds that sigh in blowing,
Are sent to teach a mystic lore
Which men are wise in knowing.

And so on. Such verses might be written by the yard, and kept on hand to be cut into pieces of right length to fill out a page. We cannot imagine why a magazine that prints such poems as LOWELL's "Nightingale in the Study," and FINCH's "Blue and the Gray," should accept such rhyming twaddle as "The Mystery of Nature." The remaining articles are: "The Guardian Angel," by O. W. HOLMES; "A Wife by Wager," by E. H. HOUSE; "The Jesuits in North America," by GEORGE E. ELLIS; "The Blue and the Gray," by F. M. FINCH; "Fugitives from Labor;" Reviews and Literary Notices.

—*Hours at Home*, for September, contains the usual amount of excellent matter. The leading article is the eighth number of Dr. BACON's series of papers on the "Moral Uses of Dark Things," and is a discourse on "Physical Pain." Prof. A. G. CURTIS contributes an interesting sketch from real life, entitled "Tom Hogan's Great Fortune." "Lang Syne Sketches" promise to be a readable series of personal recollections. The editor states that in "general aspect they resemble *a little* GOETHE's *Wahrheit und Dichtung*." The resemblance is so slight that we wonder how it was ever discovered. A visit to one of the infamous prison pens at the South is pleasantly narrated by Miss SHEARMAN. Mr. HENRY J. TUCKERMAN contributes an interesting sketch, the only fault of which is its brevity, entitled "Streets." The remaining articles are "How to Use a Dictionary," by Rev. A. DEAN; "Sleep and Death," by S. B. HUNT, M. D.; "Heat Motion," by W. C. CONANT; "The Agricultural Resources of California," by H. HALE; "Summer Clouds," by MALCOLM MACDONALD; "Ministers' Sunshine," by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMADGE. *Hours at Home* has attained a very high position as a family magazine, and the present number fully sustains its reputation.

—*Harper's* opens with Chap. XLI. of the wonderful adventures of "The Dodge Club," which gives the sequel of the thrilling situation in which the August number left the redoubtable Senator and his friends. It is a little too bad, we think, that the author should get them into just such another scrape with brigands, and again leave them on the edge of a free fight. However, the members of the Club seem born to luck, and we have little doubt they will come out all right. "The Rob Roy in the Baltic" is an account of the adventures of Capt. J. MACGREGOR in his famous canoe, during a protracted voyage in the Baltic Sea. The novelty of this undertaking was exhausted in the story of the voyage on the German rivers, and one soon grows tired of reading how the natives of one place after another stared at the *Rob Roy* and made much of her Captain, and how at one time he was nearly swamped by a mistaken stroke, at another within an ace of being run down by a clumsy boat, &c., &c. The stories in this number are very good. Among the most readable are "The Haunted House" and "Mrs. Robertson's Boarders."

—The second chapter of "Cast Away in the Cold" will excite the interest of the eager readers of *Young Folks* for September even more than the first. It takes the hero through a thrilling adventure among the icebergs, and leaves him floating away out to sea alone on a field of ice. The other stories are equally good, and the illustrations are full of life and spirit.

—The illustrations to *The Riverside* are one of the chief attractions of that popular magazine. They are always excellent in design, well cut, and printed with great clearness and delicacy. In this respect no magazine in the country equals *The Riverside*, while its literary attractions are of an equally high order.

—*The Catholic World* for September contains a large amount of interesting original and selected matter. It is a well-edited and valuable magazine.

—*The Northern Monthly* improves upon its earlier numbers. New-Jersey should cherish it, as New-England does the *Atlantic*.

JUBAL EARLY'S WAR-BOOK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LYNCHBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1867.

Dropping into the bookstore here to-day I received a pleasant surprise in the shape of a copy of Gen. EARLY's *Memoir on the War*. Of this volume a good deal has been said at the North, but I believe it has not been at all accessible to the public. A small edition was last year published in Toronto by Gen. EARLY himself, and from what was made known of its contents the curiosity of those who take an interest in the history of the war was a good deal piqued; but as the edition was only for private and gratuitous distribution, it was not possible to get the volume. This is now no longer the case. The "Memorial Associations" of Virginia, believing the book might be made a means of profit, requested Gen. EARLY's permission to republish it, a request which he granted, placing at the same time all the proceeds of the sale at their disposal. The book was printed in this city and is now out. It makes a paper covered octavo of 135 pages. Its full title is: *A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States of America, Containing an Account of the Operations of His Command in the Years* 1864 *and* 1865, *by Lieut.-Gen. Jubal A. Early, of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.* It is dedicated "To the memory of the heroic dead, who fell fighting for Liberty, Right and Justice."

And here I may say a word of EARLY himself. I had always thought of the doughty rebel—as I suppose most persons at the North have—in a rather ludicrous and contemptuous light, as the bad old boy of apple-jack memory, mighty with the whisky bottle but mediocre with the sword. I must say, however, that he enjoys a high military reputation in Virginia, and that, too, among men who are critical in their estimates. I have seen many excellent officers that formerly served under EARLY who expressed to me a great opinion of his talent, and it appears from a letter which is published in this volume that Gen. LEE, even while relieving EARLY of his command in the Valley, thought highly of his ability. The memoir is excellently written, though occasionally he falls into the Ercles vein, and now and then goes beyond the modesty of a soldier.

EARLY opens his *Memoir* with a dismal preface of a political character full of doleful croakings about "despotism" and "amalgamation" and the "loss of self-government," and such stuff as is talked by those Southern men who have not yet learnt what the war was about. He prophecies that "the United States will find that under the pretence of 'saving the life of the nation and upholding the old flag,' they have surrendered their own liberties into the hands of the worst of the tyrants, a body of senseless fanatics," and he thinks—but why should we bother about what he thinks? It is of more importance to learn what he knows of the history of the war.

The portion of military history covered by this *Memoir* is a very important one, and at the same time one about which very little is yet known. It embraces the Summer campaign of 1864 from the Rapidan to the James; the invasion of Maryland and siege of Washington by EARLY's column, and the campaign against SHERIDAN in the Valley.

Beginning with the opening of GRANT's campaign in the battle of the Wilderness, he details the part taken in that action by his own division, and incidentally tells a good deal about the other divisions and corps of LEE's army. EARLY's Division belonged to EWELL's Corps, which held the left of the Confederate army in the Wilderness, being opposed to the corps of WARREN, (Fifth,) and of SEDGWICK, (Sixth.) Among other things he gives a very interesting account of the attack made on SEDGWICK's right the evening of the 6th of May, when he succeeded in stampeding the Union troops on that flank and captured Gens. SEYMOUR and SHALER. He tells, however, what was not before known: that his own troops got into such a mess on that occasion that had it not been for the darkness he would probably have paid very dearly for his audacity. "It was fortunate," he says, "that darkness came to close this affair, as the enemy, if he had been able to discover the disorder on our side, might have brought up fresh troops, and availed himself of our condition." It may be noted that "fresh troops" were brought up, CRAWFORD's division being transferred to SEDGWICK's assistance, but in the obscurity of the night-darkened woods it was impossible to do anything.

In speaking of the relative strength of the opposing armies at the opening of the campaign, Gen. EARLY puts down LEE's army at 50,000. "I am satisfied," he observes, "that Gen. LEE's army did not exceed 50,000 effective men of all arms." From the manner of statement it may be inferred that EARLY was not aware of the precise force of the Confederate army, and hence we may not hold him blameworthy for having slightly—but not much, however—underrated it. The official rolls show that LEE had 52,626 infantry and artillery, to which is to be added about 5,000 cavalry. The strength of the Union army he takes from STANTON's report; but, as is well known, it makes an overstatement.

At the close of the battle of the Wilderness Gen. EARLY fell into temporary command of A. P. HILL's corps—that officer being sick—and this he held during all the operations before Spottsylvania Court-house. When he took command of this corps the infantry numbered "about 13,000 muskets for duty." The recital of operations at Spottsylvania is very interesting and valuable, but too complicated for quotation. I may observe that he crows rather unwarrantably over his success against HANCOCK (May 10) at the time that officer crossed the Po River. He speaks grandly of "driving HANCOCK's corps back," whereas, in reality, he was only opposed by one divison of HANCOCK (BARLOW's), and that was withdrawing at the time under previous orders. Resuming command of his division at the time the armies moved for Spottsylvania, he took part in the operations at the North Anna and Cold Harbor, and was then transferred to the Valley.

EARLY does not seem to have a very exalted opinion of GRANT's strategy in this campaign and compares it very unfavorably with that of LEE. "The truth is," he adds, "that the one was a great captain and perfect master of his art, while the other had none of the requisites of a great captain, but merely possessed the most ordinary brute courage, and had control of unlimited numbers and means." Referring to the statement of Secretary STANTON that any inequality between LEE's army and the Army of the Potomac was fully compensated by the advantage of position, he says: "I happen to know that Gen. LEE always had the greatest anxiety to strike GRANT in the open field; and I should like to know when it was that the latter operated on the defensive, or offensive either, except behind, or immediately in front of, far better intrenchments than Gen. LEE's army, with its limited means, was able to make. An inspection of the battle-fields, from the Rapidan to the James, will show that GRANT's army did a vast deal more digging than Gen. LEE's." This statement is somewhat disingenuous: it is perfectly true that the Union Army did a great deal of digging, but that does not alter the fact that GRANT, being on the offensive, was *compelled* to attack—a very costly process, from which LEE was freed by being on the defensive.

We now come to the movements in the Valley. "On the 12th of June," says EARLY, "while EWELL's corps was lying at Cold Harbor, I received verbal orders from Gen. LEE to hold the corps in readiness to move to the Shenandoah Valley. After dark on the same day, written instructions were given me by Gen. LEE, by which I was directed to move, with the force designated, at 3 o'clock next morning for the Valley by way of Louisa Court-house and Charlottesville, and through Brown's or Swift Run Gap in the Blue Ridge, as I might find advisable; to strike HUNTER's force in the rear, and, if possible, destroy it; then to move down the Valley, cross the Potomac near Leesburg, in Loudon County, or at or above Harper's Ferry, as I might find most practicable, and threaten Washington City. I was further directed to communicate with Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, who would coöperate with me in the attack on HUNTER, and the expedition into Maryland."

The corps with which EARLY started on this expedition numbered "a little over 8,000 muskets for duty." At this time HUNTER was operating toward Lynchburg. Having reached Charlottesville, EARLY there learned, by a dispatch from BRECKENRIDGE, that HUNTER was within twenty miles of Lynchburg. So, deeming it of the first importance to protect that point, he, instead of crossing the Blue Ridge into the Valley, with the view of striking HUNTER's rear, transferred his column by railroad from Charlottesville to Lynchburg, where it arrived on the 17th of June. HUNTER meanwhile came up, but, having learned of the arrival of the Confederate reinforcements, he declined attack, and, during the night of the 18th, retreated. Upon this operation EARLY makes the following sharp comments:

"GRANT in his report says: 'Gen. HUNTER, owing to a want of ammunition to give battle, retired from before the place,' (Lynchburg.) This is a little remarkable, as it appears that this expedition had been long contemplated and was one of the prominent features of the campaign of 1864. SHERIDAN, with his cavalry, was to have united with HUNTER at Lynchburg, and the two together were to have destroyed Gen. LEE's communications and depots of supply, and then to have joined GRANT. Can it be believed that HUNTER set out on so important an expedition with an insufficient supply of ammunition? He had fought only the battle of Piedmont, with a part of his force, and it was not a very severe one, as JONES' force was a small one and composed mostly of cavalry. CROOK's column not being there was not engaged. Had SHERIDAN defeated HAMPTON at Trevillian's, he would have reached Lynchburgh after destroying the railroad on the way, and I could not have reached there in time to do any good. But HAMPTON defeated SHERIDAN, and the latter saw 'infantry too strong to successfully assault.' Had HUNTER moved on Lynchburgh with energy, that place would have fallen before it was possible for me to get there. But he tarried on the way for purposes which will hereafter appear, and when he reached there his heart failed him, he was afraid to fight an inferior force, and then there was discovered 'a want of ammunition.'"

It is a question which has been a good deal discussed, whether HUNTER, in his retreat, should have gone back by the line over which he advanced, namely, the Shenandoah, or whether he did not do better by taking the route he actually did, which was through the mountains of Western Virginia. Those who favor the course taken by HUNTER say that had he attempted to return by the Valley, he would have found a hostile force to oppose his retreat. But it now appears definitely settled that there was no such force. The supposed enemy was in reality EARLY's column, which indeed had advanced to Charlottesville with the view of planting itself in HUNTER's rear, but which, for reasons already given, had been transferred to Lynchburgh. EARLY says: "I was glad to see HUNTER take the route he did, as he was disposed of for some time. Had he moved to Southwestern Virginia, he would have done us incalculable injury, as there were no troops of any consequence in that quarter, but plenty of supplies at that time." In this connection I may mention a bit of gossip I heard the other day from a high Ex-Confederate officer. It appears that HUNTER, who has been very anxious to justify the line of conduct adopted, wrote some time ago to Gen. LEE, asking him which would have been the wiser course in the premises, to which query LEE maliciously replied that he thought it would have been better for HUNTER if he had returned up the Valley, but a good deal better for the Confederates that he fled into the mountains.

At Lynchburgh, EARLY received a dispatch from LEE directing him, after HUNTER was disposed of, either to return to the main army or carry out the original plan of passing the Potomac and menacing Washington. He chose the latter, and put his column in motion by way of Staunton and Winchester: thence to Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry, and across the Potomac. A curious bit of history is here mentioned: "On the 6th (July,") says EARLY, "I received a letter from Gen. LEE by special courier, informing me that on the 12th an effort would be made to release the prisoners at Point Lookout, and directing me to take steps to unite them with my command, if the attempt was successful; but I was not informed of the manner in which the attempt would be made, Gen. LEE stating that he was not himself advised of the particulars." It appears nothing ever came of the project, for, if I remember, it was discovered by the guards. Advancing by way of South Mountain, EARLY met and defeated LEW. WALLACE on the Monocacy. He then pressed forward toward Washington.

There is so much obscurity hanging over the operations against Washington that the historical student will be glad of the information contained in EARLY's book; but there is still a great deal that it in no wise clears up. An extract or two may be of interest:

"We moved at daylight on the 11th (July.) * * * The day was an exceedingly hot one, and there was no air stirring. While marching the men were enveloped in a suffocating cloud of dust, and many of them fell by the way from exhaustion. Our progress was therefore very much impeded, but I pushed on as rapidly as possible, hoping to get into the fortifications around Washington before they could be manned. SMITH drove a small body of cavalry before him into the works on the Seventh-street pike, and dismounted his men and deployed them as skirmishers. I rode ahead of the infantry, and arrived in sight of Fort Stevens on that road a short time after noon, when I discovered that the works were but feebly manned.

RODES, whose division was in front, was immediately ordered to bring it into line as rapidly as possible, throw out skirmishers, and move into the works if he could. My whole column was then moving by flank, which was the only practicable mode of marching on the road we were on, and before RODES' division could be brought up we saw a cloud of dust in the rear of the works toward Washington, and soon a column of the enemy filed into them on the right and left, and skirmishers were thrown out in front, while an artillery fire was opened on us from a number of batteries. This defeated our hopes of geting possession of the works by surprise, and it became necessary to reconnoitre. * * Under the circumstances, to have rushed my men blindly against the fortifications, without understanding the state of things, would have been worse than folly. If we had any friends in Washington, none of them came out to give us information, and this satisfied me that the place was not undefended. * * After dark on the 11th I held a consultation with Maj.-Gens. BRECKENRIDGE, GORDON and RODES, in which I stated to them the danger of remaining there, and the necessity of doing something immediately, as the probability was that the passes of the South Mountain and the fords of the Upper Potomac would soon be closed against us. After exchanging views with them, being very reluctant to abandon the project of capturing Washington, I determined to make an assault on the enemy's works at daylight the next morning, unless some information should be received before that time showing its impracticability, and so informed those officers. During the night a dispatch was received from Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON, from near Baltimore, informing me that he had received information, from a reliable source, that two corps had arrived from GRANT's army, and that his whole army was probably in motion. This caused me to delay the attack until I could examine the works again, and as soon as it was light enough to see I rode to the front and found the parapets lined with troops. I had, therefore, reluctantly to give up all hope of capturing Washington, after I had arrived in sight of the dome of the Capitol and given the Federal authorities a terrible fright."

These details are very interesting, but they do not gratify one's curiosity by any revelation of the original purpose and ultimate aim of the expedition itself. In the original order of LEE, EARLY was instructed to "threaten" Washington City. The Confederate commander, in this, could only have had the design of relieving himself from some of the pressure of GRANT's army in his front. EARLY's entire force, horse, foot and dragoons, numbered *twelve thousand* men. Was it thought that so feeble a menace as this would induce GRANT to remove his whole army from before Petersburgh. And if EARLY had got in, how long could he have staid? How long would he have been able to hold his cohorts together? And how would he have got out when all the avenues of escape were closing around him? Indeed, from all that appears, it was a senseless movement, and it is made highly probable from Gen. LEE's frequent cautions to EARLY to seriously consider as to the advisability of entering Maryland, that the Confederate chieftain had very slim hopes for the expedition. That EARLY, as he says, succeeded in "giving the Federal authorities a terrible fright is true enough;" but was that play worth the candle?

JUBAL here pauses in his narrative to give an account of that little episode, the burning of Chambersburgh. He explains that his reason for this measure was that HUNTER on his return to the Valley had burned a number of houses. "I now came to the conclusion that we had stood this mode of warfare long enough, and that it was time to open the eyes of the people of the North to its enormity by an example in the way of retaliation."

"The town of Chambersburgh was selected as the one on which retaliation should be made, and McCAUSLAND was ordered to proceed with his brigade to that place and demand of the municipal authorities the sum of $100,000 in gold or $500,000 in United States currency, as a compensation for the destruction of the houses named and their contents; and in default of payment to lay the town in ashes. * * * On the 30th of July McCAUSLAND reached Chambersburgh and made the demand as directed, reading to such of the authorities as presented themselves the paper sent by me. The demand was not complied with, the people stating that they were not afraid of having their town burned, and that a Federal force was approaching. McCAUSLAND proceeded to carry out his orders, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes."

Lest any one should fancy that EARLY may since have repented of this little exploit, he takes particular pains to exclude by an emphatic denial any such idea. "For this act," says he, "I alone am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply executing my orders, and had no discretion left them. Notwithstanding the lapse of time which has occurred, and the result of the war, I am perfectly satisfied with my conduct on this occasion, and see no reason to regret it."

The subject matter of which I have now given a synopsis takes up about half this volume. The remaining half is occupied with an extremely interesting history of those operations in this Valley—and famous campaign in which EARLY had Gen. SHERIDAN for his antagonist. Of this I shall speak on another occasion. MILES.

REGISTRATION IN FLORIDA.—A letter from official sources says that registration in Florida is in rapid progress. Sixteen of the most populous counties have been heard from. The whole number registered thus far is 8,946, consisting of 6,073 colored and 2,583 whites. Leon County, the most thickly settled in the State, and the location of Tallahassee, the capital of the State, registers 1,697 colored and 407 whites.

Hon. WILLIAM RADFORD has published a card denying that he ever signed a petition for the pardon of DUNHAM, *alias* Conover, or offered in any way for one being signed by others. He says: "I did sign, at the request of Mrs. DUNHAM, a communication to the President, recommending him to look into the case of DUNHAM's trial and conviction. To do less for a helpless woman of good character, and formerly a resident of Westchester County, would show a want of common decency. I did not sign this communication until after refusing to sign a petition for a pardon, for the reason that I knew nothing of the innocence or guilt of DUNHAM."

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

In the range of coöperative enterprise which we have now reviewed, there are methods and objects that more readily captivate the attention, and have more largely done so, both with the general and the laboring public; but none that are really more interesting and important, at the present state of affairs, at least, than the Coöperative Building movement. The prominent advantage which this has over its congeners is its almost universal practicability: for those who have no savings on hand to invest in a store or factory, nevertheless have high rents to pay for their dwellings, and are generally pretty certain to pay them—*i. e.* to lay up their money in the landlord's pocket—although they may never feel able to put a dollar in the savings bank. Hence, a system which enables them to invest their quarterly or monthly rent in freehold property, and, with a slight additional saving, to buy with this rent in the course of ten or fifteen years a house and home of their own, is a species of savings bank itself, securing a steady and sustained investment which is for the most part not merely practicable, but imperative at any rate, for the poorest man; paying its depositors compound interest at higher rates than any other; and finally, giving its depositors the advantage of the use of its funds, and of the profit and rise in value of the property purchased through this facility. The last consideration—the constant rise in values, on the whole, which by the law of nature always attends the progress of civilization in living and healthy races—is the main fact which renders real estate in the aggregate at once the most profitable and safe description of business, and enables these popular real estate companies to do a banking business so peculiarly favorable to the borrower, with a degree of safety which at first thought might seem impossible.

Antiquarians find traces of rude combinations of this nature in the ancient Greek republics, in the Anglo-Saxon period of English history, and in the South Sea Islands. But political economy, hardly yet a science, was in those old times hardly even a dream; its embryo features rather flitted across than presented themselves, however vaguely, to the human mind. Societies for mutual benefit in various ways began to be organized in England in 1793, and in the next twelve years increased with, for those days, miraculous rapidity, embracing in 1805 704,000 members. The first savings banks proper were founded in 1808, one at Tottenham, and another, for female servants, at Bath. To Rev. H. DUNCAN, of Ruthwell, in Scotland, belongs the credit of maturing the savings bank system in its present complete form, in the Parochial Bank of Ruthwell, founded at about this time, which furnished the model upon which the act of Parliament relating to these institutions was framed. A germ of coöperative stores (which seems not to have sprouted and taken root) is noticeable at the same active period, in the form of benefit clubs for obtaining clothing, coals, and other leading necessaries of life, on advantageous terms.

The first building society was founded in the same period by Earl SELKIRK, at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in 1815, and others sprung up after it, and flourished in the same thrifty part of the island, under the title of *menagies*. From Scotland the emigration of this idea was easy and natural to Manchester and to Liverpool, where it took effect among the numerous trades unions, and in 1830 the movement began to become English, soon after which the acts of Parliament now in force were passed, legalizing and regulating the new institutions, and conferring upon them novel and (for English law) remarkable privileges. Any number of persons were authorized to form a building society, with shares not exceeding £150 and monthly payments not exceeding £1—upon which shares no profits should be allowed until fully paid up—to make advances to individual members on mortgage deeds, to receive any bonuses for the preference in awarding such advances, without liability to the penalties of usury, and to convey real estate to members by a simple release on the mortgage deed, without the complicated and costly proceedings which had practically restricted conveyances of land to large parcels or to persons of considerable means. Transfers of shares and other documents were exempted from stamp duties. Their funds were forbidden to be invested in savings banks or government stocks, and the articles and by-laws were required to be certified by a Government registrar, as conformable to law, and copies filed in his office.

The above abstract embraces the important features of the English law on this subject, unless, of which we are not informed, some provision has lately been made to remedy a striking defect in the mode of conveyancing, whereby there appears to be no sufficient public evidence secured of the transfer of property from societies to members, or of the genuineness of the releases executed from time to time by the changing officers of the organizations. The condition of our own laws, where any statutes specially affecting building societies exist, should be well considered by those interested with reference to this point.

The various plans upon which these societies have been organized may be reduced to two, presenting a strong general contrast, very important to be carefully considered by those who propose to interest themselves in such enterprises. In England, where building societies are numbered by thousands, and by hundreds in single towns, and have already created a large and, until the passage of the new Reform Bill, politically important, body of independent small landed proprietors—the so-called terminating plan, which received first development, has since been almost universally discarded in favor of permanent organizations; while here, if we may judge from present appearances, the general tendency is to tread in the primitive and disused path of the transatlantic pioneers. Of the half dozen building societies started this Summer in New-York and Brooklyn, five are on the terminating and only one on the permanent principle. It is perhaps impossible absolutely to decide in advance of full experiment which method is best adapted to the conditions existing in this country. Each is commended to those who adopt it by peculiar considerations of advantage, which we will proceed to compare.

The terminating societies fix the value of their shares at a certain figure—suppose it to be $2,000—which all the members are pledged to realize to every individual before the concern is closed. That done, the function of the institution is exhausted, and it expires, naturally and inevitably, like a burnt-out candle. Each member pays a small initiatory fee, say fifty cents, and a weekly installment of say $1 on each share held by him, from the beginning to the end of the institution; the number of shares to the individual being, of course, restricted closely. A certain number of members is requisite for successful operations—we will suppose there are five hundred. The income of the Society will then be $500 per week, and in four weeks it will have accumulated enough to pay off one full share of $2,000. What shall be done with this money? Of the five hundred members, quite a number are probably ready and impatient to build or purchase a house, while others are waiting and looking out for eligible opportunities, and a third class are merely salting down their shares for profit or for uses as yet but indefinitely forecast. This natural state of things has apparently induced our projectors to choose the plan of selling the share at auction to the highest bidder of premium, rather than that of awarding it by lot. If awarded by lot, there is an even chance, perhaps, that it will fall to one who does not at present want it, and who will immediately sell his privilege for the most he can get; so that large premiums are likely to be paid at any rate, and it is certainly for the equal benefit of the whole that they should go into the common fund. On the other hand, there is the obvious evil of rash and excited bidding, which, although it runs up great premiums for the treasury, and directly seems to be leading to large profits for the non-borrowing members, (who hope to get their shares, by an early winding up, for an aggregate payment of perhaps half their amount,) yet leads also indirectly to loss, through the troubles and failures of the injudicious borrower, and seems on the whole to be one of the most pernicious elements that could well be introduced into a business of this kind. The first appropriation by the "Second Union Coöperative Building Society," of which JOHN W. FARMER is President, was sold two or three weeks since, and illustrated the subject, if we are not misinformed, rather vividly. A premium of fifty cent. for the use of money, in addition to the permanent weekly payment into the common fund, is the wildest of financiering for our laboring men, and will bring ruin rather than prosperity in its train. Yet it is the natural result of the public vendue, and we are informed that premiums of twenty-five per cent. are not considered at all excessive by the sober members and managers themselves.

Against this evil, inherent alike, as we have shown, in different forms, in both the auction and the lot systems of distribution, the permanent society in Brooklyn ("The Metropolitan Building Association") guards by adopting the plan of sealed bids for the loan offered. By this plan, the premiums offered are so moderate, perhaps, as hardly to meet the purposes of the terminating societies, which must rely very much upon large premiums from the borrowers to bring the concern to an early and profitable close for the non-borrowing members.

But to proceed with the working of the terminative plan: The successful bidder and borrower having secured his $2,000 by agreeing to return $3,000, or $2,500, as the case may be, has now to pay ten per cent. of his debt to the Society annually, in monthly installments, for ten years, besides the weekly due of one dollar until all the shares are satisfied and the concern is closed. He of course makes all haste to complete his building or his purchase and transfer his family to his own house. Ten per cent. per annum on the actual loan ($2,000) will not be a more extravagant rent, provided the property was well purchased, than he had to pay to his landlord before. So that for his $100 or $50 per annum premium, (as the case may be,) *plus* the $52 of weekly dues, he may be said, to put it in the popular fashion, to be laying up money fast enough to secure him a house in ten years, (less the incumbrance of $52 a year for the remaining duration of the Society,) while enjoying not only the privilege of renting it in the meantime, but the advantage of any natural rise in the property and any improvement which his own industry may put upon it during that period. A brief calculation, however, will show that the rash borrower at fifty per cent. premium, paying steadily $152 for ten years, will have over-paid his loan by about $175, allowing compound interest at seven per cent., in addition to the heavy rent of ten per cent., and with the incumbrance of $52 a year, to be paid for an unknown period—five years at the very least, to come. By paying $352 a year for ten years, he has at once enjoyed and acquired a $2,000 house and lot, subject to the remaining payments. Taxes, insurance and repairs will have run his annual payments up to at least $400, and the long and the short of it almost certainly is, in fact, that he has not been able to pay anything like this amount, has lost all his hard savings, and is long ago turned adrift again, with a heavy load of debt to carry the rest of his life. If he has met the conditions, on the other hand, he has made one of the hardest bargains for money that capital could screw out of penury. Of course, a more moderate premium, even twenty-five per cent., would make a very different showing; but it is only by throwing out of the account an entire ten per cent. per annum on the value of the property, as a rent that would have gone to the dogs (or the landlords) in any case, that this system of borrowing can be made to appear at all advantageous. The permanent societies, by their terms, declare their conviction that more favorable conditions than these can be offered to the borrower.

It is evident, then, that a terminative building society, disposing of its loans by auction at large premiums, offers the highest inducements (if too many individual failures do not take place) to members who have no occasion to borrow, but seek a profitable investment. As the rapidly-increasing income from repaid loans and premiums clears off the borrowing members and reduces the period for which the weekly payments must be continued to close up the concern, the shares of the remaining holders, soon to be realized in full, begin to have a manifestly rich value, premiums cease to be offered for the accumulating funds, and they begin to be distributed necessarily by lot. Now arises a new traffic: The rest of the five hundred members, eagerly endeavoring to buy off the non-borrowers on as favorable terms as possible, close the concern, and stop their weekly taxes. The master evil of the system is a moral one, and twofold. To the members anxious to borrow it offers the strongest kind of stimulus, with a plausible facility, for doing so at a ruinous rate of interest; and to the investing members it offers a stimulus to cupidity, if not to rascality, in the form of inordinate gains from the necessity, indiscretion and excitability of their poorer and simpler brethren. The strong natural tendency of the plan is evidently toward the worst form of usury, with some peculiar aggravations of its usual evils on both sides. We shall be obliged to reserve the permanent plan for a short description at another time.

Another Lake Ontario Wonder—Descent of a Meteor—A Grand and Startling Spectacle.

From the Hamilton (Ontario) Times, Aug. 23.

Capt. TURNER, of the schooner *Algerine*, who arrived in the city this morning, reports having witnessed at about the hour of 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a terrific and splendid phenomenon in the descent of an immense meteor into Lake Ontario, which struck the water not more than three hundred yards from his vessel. The Captain states that a few moments previous to the appearance, he had come up from his cabin on deck, and was standing on the main hatch. The vessel was on the starboard tack, sailing along finely with a light southwest breeze for Port Dalhousie, and about twelve miles off the Niagara Lighthouse, bearing S. S. W. Presently his attention was attracted by a sudden illumination from the northwest, which almost instantly increased to a dazzling brilliancy. On turning, he beheld a large body of fire in the heavens, which seemed to be approaching at a descent of about 30 degrees, and growing rapidly larger as it came nearer, the observation of time being so brief as hardly to admit of computation in seconds. The momentary impression of Capt. TURNER was that certain and complete destruction awaited his vessel and all on board, as the terrific missile seemed to be directed to strike the vessel broadside. The time for reflection, however, was brief, and the light emitted was so blinding in its effect that the man at the wheel and another of the crew on deck fell prostrate, and remained for some time completely stupefied with terror. The Captain himself, as he states, remained transfixed, and saw the fiery body enter the water some 300 yards ahead of his vessel, about two points to the windward. A loud explosion attended the contact with the water, which was sharp and deafening, equal to a thunderbolt close at hand, and a large volume of steam and spray ascended into the air, which was noticed for some moments afterward. In the confusion of the moment, Capt. TURNER was unable to comprehend what had occurred, and the crew were inclined to believe that the phenomenon was an explosion of lightning, the sky being perfectly cloudless at the time. The Captain estimates, as well as he was enabled to judge from the brief time for observation afforded, that the meteor was a body of about twenty feet in diameter. A long trail of flame of the most intense brilliancy was noticed as it struck the water. As Capt. TURNER describes his sensation, his faculties for the moment were all compressed in the sense of sight, so overwhelming was the light from the fiery object, but he believes he was sensible to a terrific whizzing, rushing noise, similar to that made by the steam issuing from the escape pipe of a steamer, which attended the meteor previous to the grand explosion on striking the water. Capt. TURNER arrived at Port Dalhousie on Wednesday morning. He assures us that his nervous system did not recover from the shock experienced for many hours afterward.

FLUSHING, L. I.

The Colored Methodist Camp-Meeting—Interesting Services, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNION CAMP GROUNDS, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

The regular annual camp-meeting, under the auspices of the colored Methodists, is now in progress at this place. Upon entering the main gateway leading to the grounds, refreshment booths are to be seen on either hand, where the weary pilgrim may quench his thirst or appease his hunger. Here meals are served up at the following rates: Breakfast, 50 cents; dinner, $1; supper, 50 cents. Proceeding a little further and the preacher's stand breaks in upon your view, and you are really in the midst of the encampment, the wished-for goal is reached. The preacher's stand is a very rude structure, fronting which are board seats slightly elevated and capable of accommodating about 200 persons. Private and praying tents occupy the grounds. At night the place is illuminated by burning tar and kerosene in lamps. The grove where the devotional exercises are held belongs to a Mr. B. H. CUTTER. It is situated one and a half miles from the village of Flushing, opposite a beautiful expanse of water called Kissena Lake, and quite near to the Flushing Cemetery. It is thickly stocked with oak, chestnut and maple trees, and altogether presents a very picturesque appearance. A grist mill, an ice-house, which supplies the surrounding localities with ice, and a brook, are hard by. Taken altogether it is a very desirable location for holding camp-meetings.

Rev. JOHN SEAMAN, pastor of Zion Church, Flushing, L. I., is the presiding elder for the occasion, assisted in the performance of his duties by Rev. G. M. LANDER, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, at Hempstead, L. I.

The Committee consists of the following: Rev. John Seaman, Flushing; Messrs. Philip S. Lee, Flushing; Henry Mitchell, Winfield, and David Watson, Trains Meadow.

The above gentlemen wish to have it clearly understood that all Christians are affectionately invited to be present and participate in the worship of God. The sale of spirituous liquors is peremptorily forbidden during the continuance of the camp-meeting. Twelve policemen, under Capt. WATSON, besides detectives from Trains Meadow, a place about three miles from the camp, have been detailed to enforce the rules and regulations of the Committee. Thus far nothing to seriously disturb the peace and harmony of the assembly has transpired, and the Presiding Elder avers that he has never attended a camp-meeting with which he was better pleased upon the whole. Vehicles of all kinds convey passengers to the grove, at prices ranging from fifteen to fifty cents. Those desiring a pleasant walk, however, can travel the distance from the railroad depot in a comparatively short time.

The camp-meeting exercises were to have commenced on Thursday, the 15th inst., but owing to the heavy rain nothing was accomplished until Saturday evening last, when a tolerably large number of people assembled and were addressed by Rev. G. M. LANDIN, from Hempstead, L. I. His remarks throughout were, in a religious point of view, of a highly interesting nature, and deeply affected many of his auditors. He tried to impress upon their minds the great importance of the work committed to their care, and asserted that we are merely probationers here; and that, by the extent of our labors to save souls, and also by the purity of our motives, we shall be judged in the last great day.

On the following Sunday many persons of all ages and both sexes, from far and near, wended their way towards the encampment, so that by the afternoon no less than three or four thousand persons must have visited the grounds. The Union Camp-meeting seemed to be the all-absorbing topic of the day, and the weather, which was very auspicious, gave the colored people a zest for the carrying out of the programme, which provided for preaching five times on the Sabbath and three times on week-days. Each train that arrived during the day brought its quota of colored worshippers.

Some journeyed campward to hold sweet communion with their Maker, while others strolled in the same direction prompted by prurient curiosity to see and be seen, and others of a different turn of mind promenaded thither to while away their time in idle conversation.

At 10:30 A. M. Rev. WM. H. JOHNSON, from Trains Meadows, preached a powerful sermon from the text: "Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain: let all the inhabitants of the land tremble; for the Lord cometh, for it is nigh at hand." Joel, chap. 2, verse 1.

At 2:30 P. M. Rev. PETER HAWKINS, from Williamsburgh, L. I., followed in an impressive discourse, from the following: "O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord." Jeremiah, chap. 22, verse 29.

At 3:30 P. M. a female named JANE ANN BENSON, hailing from New-York, mounted the stand, and commanded the undivided attention of her audience throughout her enthusiastic address. Her text was: "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Revelations, chap. 3, verse 20.

At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Mr. NEAL, from Baltimore, Md., made some very appropriate remarks upon the discourse of Mrs. BENSON. It was the lot of this same gentleman to preach at 7:30 P. M., when he selected, as his text, these words: "And they shall turn and discern the righteous from the wicked."

During the week interesting services have been held every day. Rev. Messrs. JONES, LANDIN, OSBORN, SMITH, TURPIN and MYERS preached appropriate sermons.

To-morrow (Sunday) an immense concourse of people is expected, and on Monday morning, at 10:30, the Presiding Elder anticipates closing the exercises with an old-fashioned "Love Feast."

Daniel Webster in His Youth—A Familiar Letter to a Friend.

A correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, in a letter from Fryeburg, in that State, says: "Fryeburgh was settled in 1762. It was a noted place seventy years ago, and probably the village was at that time nearly as large as now. It has had a flourishing academy, over which DANIEL WEBSTER, then a youth of twenty-one just out of Dartmouth College, presided for nearly a year in 1802. While there he boarded at a hotel at which we stopped, and is remembered as a black-eyed, black-haired, medium-sized youth, of sedate manners and correct morals—whose success in teaching was not marked and who gave no indications of his subsequent mental greatness. At the Register of Deeds' office in the village there is shown, one book of records in WEBSTER's handwriting, he having occupied some of his spare hours in increasing his receipts by writing for the Register. At that time there were several leading lawyers living in Fryeburgh, and several law students, two of whom, JUDAH DANA, afterward a well-known Judge, and McGRAW, afterward a prominent lawyer at Bangor, were WEBSTER's intimate friends. The following letter, written by WEBSTER while here, to his friend SAMUEL BRADLEY, has been shown by a relative of Mr. B.:

FRYEBURGH, March 3, 1802.

MY FRIEND: This is one of those happy mornings when Spring "looks from the lurid chambers of the South." Though we have snow in abundance, yet the air is charmingly serene, and Pigwocket (another name for Pequawket, as the region was formerly called,) puts on more pleasantness than I have ever before seen it clad in. If I had an engagement of Love, I should certainly arrange my thoughts of this morning for a romantic epistle. How fine it would be to point out a resemblance between the clear lustre of the sun, and a pair of bright eyes! The snow, too, instead of embarrassing would much assist me. What fitter emblem of virgin purity? A pair of pigeons that enjoy the morning on the ridge of the barn, might be easily transformed into turtle doves, breathing reciprocal vows. How shall I resist this temptation to be a little romantic and poetical? "Loves" and "doves" this moment chime in my fancy in spite of me. "Sparkling eyes" and "mournful sighs," "Constancy of soul," "like needle to the pole," and a whole retinue of poetic and languishing expressions are now ready to pour from my pen! What a pity that all this inspiration should be lost for want of an object. But so it is—nobody will hear my pretty ditties, unless, forsooth, I should turn gravely about and declaim them to the maid who is setting the table for breakfast. But what an indelicate idea—a *maid* to be the subject of a ballad? 'twere blasphemy. Apollo would never forgive me. Well, then, I will turn about and drink down all my poetry with my coffee. "Yes, ma'am, I will come to breakfast."

I wish my good friend, I could think of some pretty thing to tell you, but Pigwocket does not abound in extraordinary occurrences. The topic of this day's conversation is an intended ride this afternoon to Conway. I think the Misses enjoy it finely in prospect, and no doubt the retrospect will be equally pleasant. To me, however, (*ut ad me revertor*,) such things are most charming while future; it is my object, therefore, to keep them future as much as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN's mother is dead—she departed to the "bourne whence no traveler returns" about a week ago, with bright prospects of future felicity; she attended the summons without a murmur, and full of years sunk to rest on the bosom of her Maker. Mr. FESSENDEN's family have been extremely ill, and his lady continues so yet. He has not yet returned from his attendance of the Legislature.

Our friends DANA and McGRAW are gone to Haverhill Court. I have quite a lonely week—'twould be a pleasure to call at HARVEY's house and take a cup of coffee with my friend SAMUEL, but he is not there. Yet this letter shall tell him that he is remembered with much tenderness and esteem by his

DANIEL WEBSTER.

SAMUEL A. BRADLEY, Esq.

BOATING ON THE HUDSON.

The Father of the Boating Brothers—He Challenges the World—Josh Ward, the Man and his Races—Gil Ward and his Races—The Crew and Their Boat—The St. John's Crew and How they are Trained—The Training of the Wards—The Betting on the Race—The Backer of the Crew.

Persons who go to Cornwall, on the Hudson, for a Summer in the healthful and romantic Highlands, on their way to the hotel pass a building which is of far more modest pretensions than the fashionable houses to which they wend their way; but this too is a "hotel," and if the building cannot boast as many rooms or as large a list of patrons as its rivals, its owner can at least boast of more fame than any other landlord on the Hudson. This is the Ward House, kept by JOSH WARD, the celebrated oarsman, who has rowed in and won more boat races than any other man in the country. JOSH is a six-foot man, brawny and stalwart, but with no extra flesh on either face or limb. When the present writer went up the steps of the hotel he found him on the piazza giving his wife a lift in housekeeping by plucking chickens. The other members of the famous crew who are to row the St. Johns men next month for the championship of the world were not at home. But GILBERT, the youngest, came in presently, and old Mr. WARD, the father, came in from up the river.

THE FATHER OF ALL THE WARDS

is a smaller man than any of his sons, though the difference in height may be caused by a stoop in the shoulders, which has resulted from hanging over the side of his fishing boat for so many years. Age, though made up of seventy years of the hardest and most trying work, seems to have had little effect upon him. He is as spry as ever, as ready for a race as any one, and is always on hand to bet on "the boys." A talk with him quickly showed where the WARDS got their liking for the water and their sporting pluck. Mr. WARD, as before remarked, has been a fisherman all his life. His sons, soon as they came to be nine years of age, were put in the boat to learn the same trade, and their career shows that it is as useful to begin young in rowing as in dancing. Besides this early training, the WARDS have an inherited *penchant* for the water, and a good share of this comes from their mother, who is, without doubt, the best boatswoman on the river. There is a standing challenge on the part of the old gentleman, aged seventy years, and his wife, aged about sixty, to row any other old couple in fishing boats and give them ten years in age, $200 a side—offer open to all the world. Mr. WARD has perfect faith in his sons, thinks they can beat the world, and only asks for them a fair chance and no favors to any one. He can boast his races, too, and tells now of standing ready in his younger days to row against any man, and winning many a hard race. That was before the day of shells, and though the work was hard and the victory good, the time is not worth quoting in these days of high training and light racing boats. Mr. WARD has nine sons and four daughters, and it is remarkable that he has never lost a child. Hard work and the privations and exposure of fishing-life have been their only doctors, but they have proved themselves trusty helpers.

JOSH WARD,

who has done more racing than any of the other brothers, and more than any other man in the country, has already been described. His first contest in a sporting boat was on July 4, 1857, at Newburgh. This was a double-scull race, in which he rowed with his brother HENRY and won the first prize—distance, four miles; time, 33 minutes, 30 seconds. August 9, 1858, he rowed in the regatta of the Richmond County Club, off Staten Island, a double-scull race, won by WARD and GEORGE W. SHAW. After this he began his real work as a racer and rowed in a fair share of the races, in whatever part of the country they took place. In one year he rowed in nine races. It is difficult, and even impossible, to obtain a correct record of his races, which would be interesting as showing the peculiar life and the stringent discipline of a professional boat-racer.

1859—July 4, rowed at Newburgh in four-oared race, in the *Dan Bryan*, which won the second prize. August 15, the same boat won the first prize off Staten Island. September 20, WARD won the first prize in a regatta in Newburgh Bay—distance four and a half miles. In this race he was pitted against JOHN HANCON, who had a great reputation as an oarsman, and this victory at once lifted WARD into prominence as a boatman. On the 11th of October he won a race off Staten Island, against FAY, DAW and HANCON. He made five miles in the remarkable time of 35 minutes and 10 seconds, which has never been exceeded, and WARD is still the champion of five-mile time. This trial has additional value because the course had been previously surveyed by the Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, once the pet of our harbor, and was a full and exact five miles. For this victory he received the champion belt, which he held against all contestants for nearly five years. He held it in theory that is, but in truth a set of rascals stole the belt from him within a week or two after receiving it. For this unsportsmanlike proceeding and another burglary they committed up the river, three of them were sentenced to fourteen and a half years' confinement at Sing Sing, and the fourth, who turned States' evidence, was imprisoned for five years. Oct. 4, WARD won his last race for this year, on the Charles River, at Boston, making three miles in 23:16. Record for the year, so far as known, five races, four in which WARD won the first prize, and in the fifth the second prize. But WARD himself cannot remember all the contests he has had, and those which are not to be found in the daily papers of New-York City are lost to history.

1860—July 4, won a single scull race off the Battery against FAY, DAW HANCON and five others. July 25, won a similar race at Worcester, Mass., two miles in 15:17¼. On the same day and immediately after this took place a three-mile race for four and six oared boats, and WARD stepped from his single boat, after his pull, into the *Gersh Banker*, six-oared, in which he rowed stroke. His crew made the best three-mile time made in this country until this year, when their time of 18:37 was beaten by the Harvard crew, at Worcester, in 18:12½. Sept. 5, he again rowed stroke in the *Banker*, at Poughkeepsie, but was defeated by the *McKay*, six-oared, of that city. The next day he tried again in a single-scull race, but was obliged to fall out from weakness, caused by sickness. Oct. 12, he won a single-scull race, at Albany, three miles in 24:52. Nov. 5, he won a ten-mile match race against BURGER; time one hour and twenty-three minutes. Record for the year, seven races, of which WARD won five, lost one, and fell out of one from sickness.

1861—July 4, won the first prize in a single-scull race of the Boston City Club; two miles in 13:53. Same day second prize in double-scull race, by WARD and SHAW. Sept. 2, first prize in regatta at Cornwall, four miles. Record for the year, three races, two first and one second prize.

1862—July 4, won a single-scull race at Hudson, five miles in 43 minutes. Aug. 13, WARD *vs.* HAMILL, three miles on the Schuylkill, won by HAMILL. Aug. 14, a five-mile race, with the same result. Record for the year, three races, one prize.

1863—July 23, HAMILL *vs.* WARD, at Poughkeepsie, won by WARD, five miles in 42:29. Sept. 11, single scull, won by Ward. Sept. 28, WARD *vs.* HAMILL, at Poughkeepsie; HAMILL won. Record for the year, three races, two prizes.

1864—July 19, HAMILL *vs.* WARD, at Pittsburgh, five miles; HAMILL won. Sept. 20, five-mile race at Poughkeepsie against STEVENS; won by WARD in 38:18. Record for the year, two races, one prize.

1865—July 29, Citizens' race at Worcester, two miles; won by WARD in 15:15. September 25, a race took place at Sing Sing, between four-oared boats, in which the Ward crew, made up as it will be for the coming race, and with the same boat, won the prize; five miles in 33:05. Record for the year, two races and two prizes.

1866—July 5, the Ward crew rowed in a four-oared race at Newburgh, beating the Poughkeepsie boat. July 27, single-scull race at Worcester, with BROWN, won by BROWN. Sept. 18, a three-mile race with BROWN, won by BROWN; Sept. 20, won the first prize at the Springfield regatta, against BROWN, MCKIEL and DOYLE, two miles in 15:59. Oct. 28, single-scull race against JOHN HANCON, two miles, won by WARD. Record for the year, five races, in which WARD won three and lost two.

Thirty races are set down in the above list; of these, WARD has won twenty-one first prizes, one second prize, gave up one race from sickness, and lost seven races. In this account, the contests in which he acted in company with others, as in the two and four oared races, are counted as his own. His luck has not been so good of late as in the earlier part of his career, but his friends say that this was due to his poor condition at the time of the races, and his bad fortune has not in the least changed their opinion of him as the best oarsman of the country.

HIS IDEAS ABOUT BOATING

are good. He has great faith in American boating skill. He says the Harvard crew, who won at Worcester this year, will beat any crew in England or anywhere else; and if they don't do it, he is cock sure some other American crew can and will be found to beat any crew that can be brought over the water. For he thinks that to America belongs the irrepressible destiny of leading the world in water races. JOSH holds peculiar views about racing. No amount of success on the part of a rival can haunt him. Bring up a man with the best possible record, and with all the world to back him, and JOSH WARD will row him any distance and at any place. Such a spirit is as good as a backer to a man. And he has made his principles good in practice. He has never flinched from any race, and never will flinch.

GILBERT WARD,

who is the youngest of the crew, has, after JOSH, rowed the most races of any. On the 2d of September, 1860, when JOSH won the first prize at Cornwall, GIL came in for the third prize. Sept. 3, 1863, he won the first prize in a single-scull race at Cornwall, against HANCON, STEVENS and BIGLIN, 3 miles, in 19:36. Sept. 29, he won a five-mile race at Poughkeepsie in 38:34. Oct. 28, he won another five-mile race at the same place in 39:53. In 1864, July 4, he won the first prize at Cornwall, five miles, in 42:30; Oct. 4, won the single-scull race at Newburgh. In 1866, July 10, he lost a five-mile race at Sing Sing against JOHN MCKIEL. He rowed at Worcester in July last, and won the second prize. In these eight races he won five, took one second and one third prize and lost one race. It is to GIL that his brothers look to keep up the honor of the name when they shall have passed their prime,—for the great strain of a race upon the pluck and nerve, as well as the physical system of the racer, demands the man's fullest powers. GILBERT is a slender, powerful man, the lightest of the crew, and perhaps the most active with his oar. In rowing he throws himself back further and recovers himself more quickly than any of the others. GIL has the true instinct of a boatman. His ambition is to be Champion of America, and those who see him at work with his oar feel confident that training will be sure to help him to what he wants. But to train, a man must have steady backing, and backing in America is only desultory and uncertain.

HENRY and CHARLES are both fine oarsmen, but have not raced as much as their brothers, most of their work being done in two and four-oared races in company with JOSH.

THE CREW AND THEIR BOAT.

"Hank" is the oldest, being 39 years of age, and has the stroke oar. CHARLES is 36, and rows second. GIL is 26, and sits number three. JOSH is in the bow, and has not passed 30 years yet. His work has all been done since his nineteenth year. The weight of the crew is about 632½ pounds. Their boat is 40 feet long, and weighs about 150 pounds. It has never been named, but will be entered as the Four Brothers or the Four Ward Brothers.

THE ST. JOHNS MEN.

The race in which this crew about are to figure so prominently may fairly be called an "international" one; for though the crews come from the same side of the Atlantic, they are certainly of different nationalities, and, what is of more importance, they represent two entirely distinct styles of training. The New-Brunswick crew is picked from twelve men who form two six-oared crews at St. Johns. These men are kept at this work during all the time that the weather will permit them to be on the water. In the Winter their patrons find them work, and from May to October they are put to work for the Club, which pays each man $2 50 per day in gold. They have to submit to the strictest discipline under experienced trainers and a physician. There is not a crew in this country so well trained as they, and if they are beaten it will be solely by the force of greater nerve and inherent ability on the part of their victors rather than by the adventitious powers won by strict training. To these advantages they add others of a different kind, but of almost equal value. They are freely backed by some of the best men in St. Johns, who also subscribe the money for their training, and as a reward they have whatever they win. It is said that all the money bet on their races is placed in the hands of three men, who control all the betting and do it all for the owners of the money. These men belong to the Club. It is said that not even in England is there a Club so well trained, and this may well be believed from the fact that a picked crew from St. Johns has just brought home the prize of the whole world just won on the Seine. Whether the crew that competed at Paris will row in the coming race is not known at Cornwall, but a paragraph in a contemporary says not. According to this authority the Northern crew will be made up of JOHN NORRIS, (who made the match for the St. Johns boatmen,) the MCCAFFREY Brothers and MCAULY. If this crew is beaten by the WARDS, it is pretty certain that the men who went to Paris will try against them.

THE TRAINING OF THE WARDS.

The case of the four WARDS is quite different. They are compelled by circumstances to occupy themselves with work from one year's end to the other. They are fishermen when the shad come up the river, schooner-men, ship-carpenters, and indeed ready to turn their hand to any trade. JOSH, as before said, keeps a hotel. Whatever time they spend in training is taken from their customary avocations, and is paid for by them in hard money. All their training and traveling expenses, and the cost of their boats, is paid for out of their own purses. A race empties their pockets instead of filling them, unless they win a large sum.

The St. Johns men are naturally confident of success, and the odds are against the WARDS about 100 to 80 or 75. But the brothers are training stoutly, and any one who sees their performance sees plainly that whoever beats them will have to pull smartly for it. The short history of these men, which can be given in the crowded columns of a daily newspaper, shows well enough that if backers can be found to give rowing men a fair support during training time, the men can be found who will undertake to beat the world. It is a pity that a club cannot be formed for the encouragement of oarsmen. It would give to Americans a world-wide recognition of their merit.

A WATER BROOD.

—The WARD family, root and branch, are watermen of first-rate powers. Probably every one of the blood can do about as much on the water as any two-legged creature without feathers. ELLIS WARD, the youngest of the immediate family, has rowed in four boys' races, and won the first prize in three and the second in the fourth. EVERETT SMITH, son of one of the four daughters of old Mr. WARD, and therefore nephew of the four brothers, went to Albany and brought back a fine silver cup made on purpose for some "amateurs" there. He is 18 years old, and made his three miles in 24 minutes. CHARLES and HANK are getting so much ahead of the others in age that before many years a change will have to be made to equalize the crew. Very like, the WARD crew of the future will consist of JOSH, GIL, ELLIS and OTIS, a cousin, who is reputed to pull a beautiful stroke and to acquit himself in a fashion altogether creditable to his family. The backer of the crew in the coming race is Mr. JAMES LEE, well-known as an old boatman, and now proprietor of a hotel on the corner of State and Whitehall streets, in this City. In old times he was champion of America for about a year.

The Newburgh Race for the Championship—Walter Brown and James Hamill—The former Races of the Men—The Newburgh Boating Club.

The contestants in the race which is set down for the 6th of September next, are WALTER BROWN, of Portland, and JAMES HAMILL, of Pittsburgh. They had a race at Pittsburgh in May last, when HAMILL was beaten, but he claimed a foul and refused to give up the belt unless he had another trial. So this match was made up two or three weeks ago to give HAMILL his revenge and decide the championship. The distance will be five miles, the purse $2,000, and the race will come off on Friday, Sept. 6, if the weather is fair.

JAMES HAMILL

is only five feet and a half high, but is immensely muscular about the chest, and weighs, in racing order, 150 pounds. He was born in 1838, in Pittsburgh, and won his first race when 17 years old. He and his brother JOHN rowed in two-oar and four-oar races in 1855, and won them both. In 1856 he and his crew won three races and lost one. In the next year the HAMILLS lost one race and won another. JAMES then began his single-scull races. In 1859 he gained one race, and in 1860 three more, all of them over three-mile courses. His time in the second and third of these was 26:57 and 26:15. In 1861 he won two more races at Pittsburgh. But it was in 1862 that he began to have a reputation outside of his native place. He went to the Boston City Regatta and beat the crack oarsman of the Hub. Then he won two races from JOSHUA WARD. In 1863 he went to Boston again and took away the first prize in the single-scull race of the Beacon Club Regatta, and with DENNIS LEARY won the double-scull prize. That was in June, and in July he exactly repeated that performance at the City Regatta. Then he met WARD again and was beaten, but he tried again at Poughkeepsie, and a fifth time in Pittsburgh, and in both races was successful. He went to Boston in 1865 and won the single-scull prize from the City Club for the third time. In September he and his crew won in a four-oared race at Pittsburgh against the New-York boat, rowing five miles in 32:26. HAMILL then resolved to test his powers against KELLEY, the champion of England, but was beaten in both the races in which he tried his skill. HAMILL's style of rowing is peculiar to himself, a short, chopping stroke, which most oarsmen are careful to avoid. In his contests with KELLEY this evidently told against him, and in the second race he rowed a much longer stroke than in the first. He holds the championship of American waters.

WALTER BROWN

was born in Madison, Greene Co, N.Y., in 1840. When in condition he weighs 153 pounds, and in height he is five feet nine inches. He rowed his first race in 1858, and with EDMONDSTON won in the double-scull lapstreak race, two miles in sixteen minutes. In 1859 he won two match races, four miles, in 34:11 and 33:00, and rowed in the winning boat in a four-oared race. In 1860 he won in two double-scull races, and was beaten in one match race with JOHN HANCON, and was also in the *Gersh Banker* when she was defeated at Albany. In 1864 he won the second prize for single sculls at Worcester. In 1865 he pulled alone against a six-oared boat and was beaten; but he won a single-scull race at Portland, and the same day he rowed in the winning six-oared boat. Last year he won four single-scull races, and rowed in the *Una*, six oars, of Portland, in two successful contests.

THE RACE

comes off under the auspices of the Boston Regatta Association in accordance with the request of HAMILL. There is a club at Newburgh which was originally started as an association of rowing men by the much-respected Capt. ROBINSON, of the Black Ball line of vessels, who died in Newburgh about a year ago. But the club now owns no boats, and confines its efforts to arranging matches and regattas and raising money for oarsmen. In former times they had annual regattas in which large fleets of boats contested, and during these occasions some of the most famous races have taken place. Its present officers are, Mr. RING, President; Mr. ISAAC WOOD, Secretary; and Mr. GEORGE H. HARRIS, Treasurer. No betting on the coming race has been heard of, though there are undoubtedly bets in Pittsburgh and Portland. All the betting that Newburgh will have a hand in will be done on the day of the race. A large attendance and a fine time generally are confidently expected by the residents of the place. The distance is five miles, and the prize $2,000 and the belt.

CHESS.

New-York Chess Club.

The following remarkably fine specimen of the popular opening known as the "Evans Gambit," was elicited lately in an encounter between the well-known amateurs, Messrs. ZERREGA and LICHTENHEIM. With reference to the formidable attacks adopted in the game before us, it may be stated that many first-rate players, both in this country and in Europe, consider that, if accepted, the "Evans Gambit" places the player in so unsatisfactory a position that to win is almost impossible, and to obtain even a drawn game is a laudable ambition. In order, therefore, to evade so dangerous an assault various methods have been tried; and we think that the defence known as the "Counter Evans Gambit" is about the most plausible that has so far been introduced. The counter gambit consists in second player's reply to adversary's fourth move P to Q Kt 4, when in place of taking the Pawn he continues 4 P to Q 4, &c.; and we are inclined to think stands a far better chance of holding his own than if he had adopted the more orthodox, but, in our opinion, inefficient defence, as illustrated in the subjoined game:

WHITE, MR. A. Z.	BLACK, MR. T. L.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Q B 4	3—B to Q B 4
4—P to Q Kt 4	4—B takes Kt P
5—P to Q B 3	5—B to Q B 4
6—P to Q 4	6—P takes P
7—Castles	7—P to Q 3
8—P takes P	8—B to Q Kt 3
9—Kt to Q B 3	9—Kt to Q R 4
10—B to Q 3	10—Kt to K 2
11—B to Q Kt 2	11—Castles
12—P to Q 5	12—Kt to Kt 3
13—Kt to K 2	13—P to K B 3
14—Q to Q 2	14—P to Q B 4
15—Q R to B	15—P to Q B 3
16—Kt to Kt 3	16—B to Q B 2

Up to this last move of blacks, which we do not remember to have seen before, the whole game, so far, is strictly "according to book."

17—Kt to K B 5	17—B takes Kt
18—P takes B	18—Kt to K 4
19—Kt takes Kt	19—Q P takes Kt
20—R takes Q B P	20—P to K 5
21—B takes K P	21—Q to Q 3
22—R takes B	22—Q takes R
23—P to Q 6	23—Q to Q Kt 3
24—R to Q Kt	24—Q to Q
25—B to Q 5, check	25—K to R
26—B to K 6	26—Kt to Q B 3
27—P to K Kt 4	27—P to Q Kt 4
28—P to K R 4	28—Q to Q Kt 3
29—P to K Kt 5	

These pawns are now irresistible. The entire game, particularly its termination, is admirably managed by Mr. ZERREGA.

29—Kt to K 4

30—P takes P

A cunningly devised snare. Had Mr. L. been tempted to give check and captive the Queen, he would have been checkmated on the move.

	30—P takes P
31—B takes Kt	31—P takes B
32—R to Q	32—Q to Q
33—Q to Q 5	33—Q takes K B P
34—Q takes P, check	34—Q to K B 3
35—P to K B 4	35—Q to Kt 2, check
36—K to B 2	36—R to K B 3
37—K to B 3	37—Q R to K B
38—P to Q 7	38—Q to K 2
39—Q to Q 4	39—R to Q
40—R to Q B	40—Q to R 6, check
41—K to K 4	41—Q to K 2
42—R to Q B 8	42—K to Kt 2
43—Q to Kt, check	43—K to R
44—Q to Kt 8, check	44—R takes Q
45—R takes R	

Checkmate.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 18	29.942	29.943	29.960	29.948
Monday, Aug. 19	30.001	30.003	30.000	30.001
Tuesday, Aug. 20	30.090	30.071	30.072	30.078
Wednesday, Aug. 21	30.063	30.032	30.003	30.033
Thursday, Aug. 22	29.984	29.960	29.923	29.956
Friday, Aug. 23	29.863	29.872	29.883	29.873
Saturday, Aug. 24	29.900	29.883	29.942	29.908
Week mean				29.971
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Aug. 20				30.090
Minimum at 7 A. M. of Aug. 23				29.863
Difference, or Range				0.227

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 18	71.03	85.03	78.00	78.10
Monday, Aug. 19	70.02	83.00	78.01	77.10
Tuesday, Aug. 20	71.08	73.08	70.00	71.87
Wednesday, Aug. 21	68.01	78.08	73.01	73.33
Thursday, Aug. 22	67.09	65.05	64.03	65.90
Friday, Aug. 23	63.04	72.03	70.03	68.66
Saturday, Aug. 24	68.04	79.00	72.00	73.13
Week mean				72.58
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Aug. 18				85.30
Minimum at 2 A. M. of Aug. 23				62.00
Difference, or Range				23.30

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
Aug. 18	S. W.	S.W.byW.	S.W.byW.	200.65	8.360
Aug. 19	S.	S.W.byW.	N. E. by N.	206.55	8.606
Aug. 20	N. E. by N.	N.	N.	124.06	5.166
Aug. 21	S. E. by E.	N.	N.	41.24	1.718
Aug. 22	S. E. by E.	N. E. by E.	N. E. by E.	109.25	4.552
Aug. 23	N. E. by N.	N. E. by N.	N. E. by N.	195.60	8.150
Aug. 24	W.	S.W.byW.	S.W.byW.	51.85	2.160
Total distance				929.20	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Aug. 18	3.	0.	0.	1.
Monday, Aug. 19	6.	5.	2.	4.33
Tuesday, Aug. 20	5.	7.	3.	5.
Wednes'y, Aug. 21	7.	9.	10.	8.66
Thursday, Aug. 22	10.	10.	10.	10.
Friday, Aug. 23	10.	10.	4.	8.
Saturday, Aug. 24	8.	5.	0.	4.33

Remarks.—Thunder on 19th, between 3:02 and 3:30 P. M.; duration twenty-eight minutes. This was part of a greater storm that passed around, the thunder being distinctly heard. Rain on the 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, and on the 24th a very slight sprinkling at 6:42 A. M.; duration of actual raining twenty hours and nine minutes; depth fallen 1.77 inch.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
158—Cummings vs. James Gordon Bennett.	116—Wolff vs. Krug et al.
4—Cope et al. vs. Pearsol et al.	122—Moore et al. vs. Hume.
11—Herbe et al. vs. Grob et al.	133—Bourguignow vs. Bourguignow.
12—The Same vs. Same.	134—Stellmann vs. Betz.
14—Clark et al. vs. Pulvermacher.	135—Yates Co. Salt Manufac'g. and Petroleum Co. vs. Kesler.
27—Mathas vs. Frietz.	136—The Same vs. Hutchinson
51—Rowland vs. Simpson.	137—The Same vs. Babcock.
52—Same vs. Same.	140—Baos et al. vs. Baus. et al.
53—The Same vs. Victoria Simpson.	141—Work, &c., vs. Tighe.
54—The Same vs. Isabella Simpson.	167—Leftwick vs. Clinton.
55—The Same vs. Catharine Simpson.	170—Archer et al. vs. Linemann et al.
56—The Same vs. E. B. Crocker.	171—Stratthermer et al. vs. Kahn, &c.
57—The Same vs. Blossom.	172—Leon et al. vs. The Same.
58—Rowland vs. Minzesheimer.	173—West et al. vs. The Same.
61—Scuvier vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Company.	177—Fine vs. Demot.
93—Butler vs. Tappen et al.	178—Dorson vs. Western.
106—Endrus vs. Platt et al.	179—Kiernan et al. vs. Kiernan et al.
107—Fuller vs. Van Derzee.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker J.

Adjourned to Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

The following is the calendar for that day:

Nos.	Nos.
61—Allen vs. Bryant.	56—McIntyre vs. Gardner.
67—Chittenden vs. Greenhall.	65—McFarlain vs. Baumberger.
74—Galligan vs. Reilly.	Andrews vs. Collins.
75—Kane vs. Beman.	60—Ryer vs. Dick.
76—Dodge vs. Leeland.	62—Williams vs. Sturgis.
77—Cordts vs. Ochiltree.	Boylston vs. Boylston.
78—Williams vs. Dawes.	Lawless vs. Farrar.
80—Fuller vs. Mills.	40—Monroe vs. Nesmith.
81—Wheeler vs. White.	Shields vs. Bass.
82—Archer vs. Ryan.	
84—Wray vs. the N. Y. Express Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 24.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE TWO-THIRD ACT.

A. Tracy Edgeston vs. Edward D. Bassford.—This was an examination of a party to the action before trial under section 391 of the code.

The action is brought upon a promissory note made by the defendant in 1858. The answer sets up a discharge under the two-third act before Judge Russel in 1860. None of the papers, however, can be found on file in the Clerk's office, and the object of this examination, as stated by plaintiff's counsel, is to attack the defendant's discharge by showing fraud in obtaining it. The examination is likely to be very long and searching and the provision of the code for such an examination, although not often resorted to, must save much time of the Court and jury, upon the trial, and enable the opposite party to know exactly what he has to meet.

Mr. H. F. Averill for plaintiff. Mr. Geo. W. Stevens for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111¼	50 Wells & F Ex.	66¼
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	113⅜	10 do	66⅜
31,000 do	113⅜	200 do	66⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	109⅝	8 Amer. Ex.	73⅜
5,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108⅜	4 do	74
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108⅝	75 U. S. Ex. Co.	75⅛
7,500 do	108¼	300 Canton Co	47⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	102⅜	5 do	50
500 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. 1st Ser.	107⅜	500 West. U. Tel	43⅛
1,250 do	107¼	50 do	43⅜
10,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅜	100 do	43⅜
4,000 do	107⅛	100 do ...2d call	43⅝
25,000 do	107⅜	20 Quick. Min. Co	27½
45,000 do ...3d Ser.	107⅜	500 Pacific Mail ex. div	146
450 do	107⅛	400 do	146¼
16,000 N. Car. St. 6s. nw. s	54	300 do	146⅞
7,000 do	53¾	15 do	146½
2,000 Tenn. 6s ...x-c	66¼	100 do ...2d call	146
10,000 do ...2d call	66⅜	550 N. Y. Cen	105⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s., new	65¼	200 Hudson R	124¼
2,000 Virginia 6s ...x-c	50	230 do ...s10	124¼
7,000 Ga. St. 7s	84½	200 do	124⅜
23,000 Mo. St. 6s	103	100 Bost. Hart. & Erie.	15⅛
2,000 Conn. St. 6s. W. L.	100	400 Erie Railroad	69⅞
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	78	1300 do	70
10,000 O. & M. Cer	26⅞	200 do ...s30	70
10,000 do ...b30	27	400 do	70⅛
18,000 do	27	100 do ...b10	70⅛
7,600 Erie 1st M	107⅛	300 do ..2d call s30	69⅞
1,000 Harlem 1st M	102⅛	50 Erie R. Pf	76
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	99	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅛
2,000 C. & N. W. Int. B.	91	500 do	81¼
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	85⅛	100 do ...s10	81⅛
5,000 do	84½	100 do ...s10	81
6,000 Alt. & T. H. In	79	100 do ...2d call s30	81
5 Am. Ex. Bank	117½	400 Clev. & Pitts	93¼
24 Fourth N. Bank	109	100 Ill. Central R	119
13 St. Nicholas Bank	103	500 Chi. & N. W	45⅞
5 Tenth Nat. Bank	106	100 do ..2d call b30	46
295 Adams Ex. Co	75	1300 do	46
25 do	75⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf	69⅝
100 do	75¼	1400 do	69⅜
75 do ...2d call	76	200 do	69⅞
200 do	76¼	100 Clev. & Tol	123
10 Cent. National	108	50 Chi. & R. I.	103
		100 do ...b30	102⅞
		100 do	102⅞
		100 Mil. & St. Paul	48¾
		50 Nor. & Wor	91
		10 New-Jersey Cen. R.	121¼
		300 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	104½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co	47	2020 Erie R.	70
100 Quicksilver	27¾	300 do ...c	69⅞
800 Wells Fargo Ex	66½	200 do ...b10	70
800 Pacific Mail, ex. dv.	146	600 do ...c	70
100 West. U. Tel	43⅛	500 do ...b10	70⅜
100 do ...b30	43⅜	300 do	70⅛
600 N. Y. Cen	105⅜	200 Mar. Min. Co	10½
200 do	105¼	1200 Reading R.	104⅜
200 do ...b10	105⅝	500 Ill. Cen.	119
100 Hud. Riv. R.	124⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅜
200 do	124⅜	200 Chi., R. I. & Pac	102⅞
100 Chic. & N. W. s15	45¾	100 do	102¾
200 do	45⅞	100 do ...b10	102⅞
200 Chic. & N. W. Pr ...c	69¾	100 P. Ft. W. & C ..s30	104⅜
1300 do	69¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. C. s30	27	100 N. Y. Cen. R. ...b5	105¼
200 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	67½	100 do ...c	105⅛
50 Amer. Ex. ...s60	74	2800 Erie R.	70½
40 do	74½	200 do ...s15	70⅜
800 Adams Ex. Co	76¾	600 do ...b3	70⅛
50 do	76½	100 do ...s30	70⅜
200 do	76⅞	200 do ...b10	70½
100 do ...c	76⅞	400 Reading R.	104½
100 do ...b10	77	200 Mich. S. N. I.	81¼
100 Quicksilver	28⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	119¼
100 do ...b10	28¾	200 Clev. & Pitts.	93¼
100 Mar Min Co.	10⅛	300 Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅞
100 Pac. Mail ex. div	146⅝	100 do ...s15	102⅞
500 do	146⅛	100 do ...b3	102⅞
100 do ...s30	146⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. ...b10	46
200 do	146⅜	100 do ...c	45⅞
100 Mar. Pref. ...c	25⅜	100 do	46
300 West. U. Tel	43⅜	1300 Chi. & N. W. Pr	70
100 do ...b15	43⅜	200 do ...c	69⅞
200 do	43⅜	300 do ...b3	70
100 P. F. W. & C.	104⅝		

MONDAY, Aug. 26—A. M.

The Import Trade of the Port of New-York, during the past week, has been up to a fair average for the season, in the line of direct entries, as well as of withdrawals from bonded warehouse. Buyers from the interior have been in market in large numbers, and have shown more willingness to purchase. They generally come prepared to order full assortments, especially of dry goods, their old supplies having been well distributed. In view of the gratifying results of the harvest they seem quite confident of a brisk and remunerative trade, particularly through the great West. From the South a lighter custom is of course expected, but as the markets of that section are, as a rule, quite bare of manufactured articles needed by the people, and as the Grain, if not the Cotton, crops promise an unusually good return, an important demand may be reasonably looked for from this source, though probably from some points, where disease and sickness are now prevalent, it will be backward. The outflow of domestic produce has been quite extensive—rather largely in the way of breadstuffs, provisions, tobacco, petroleum and naval stores; though Cotton has made a very small showing on the weekly list. The receipts of Cotton at the port have been liberal for the season, and of breadstuffs and provisions they have been fair. The Wool interest has picked up a little, as far as relates to the amount which has been sold, but there has been no quotable change in prices, certainly none advantageous to holders, who have been eager sellers of round lots. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by home and foreign dealers in grain, especially in Corn, because of the glaring discrepancies in the late telegraphic quotations received from the Liverpool market, which have been too grossly inaccurate and too long persisted in to have been solely the result of a careless use of cyphers, as has been urged in extenuation. Even such carelessness as has been alleged in excuse could not be too severely censured.

The Money market has worked quite smoothly and comfortably for the borrowing interests, notwithstanding the free outflows of currency to the interior, and the reported loss of deposits and legal tender on the part of the City Banks. The Gold speculation has been on a less confident basis, the market closing heavily. The Public Funds were depressed in price early in the week by the influx of bonds and notes from the country banks and bankers in search of a market, but the investment demand speedily cleared the street of all pressing supplies, and the later dealings were at buoyant rates. The Stock transactions of the week have been moderate in the aggregate, at variable figures—generally favorable to buyers. Apprehensions of stringency in money, thus far not justified by the course of the Loan market, have been the chief disturbing element.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,276,594, against the total entries of $4,264,464 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,962,501, against $2,482,421 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $595,533 against $787,212 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,027,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,792 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Aug. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	June	$20,478,305
February	25,494,290	July	23,030,260
March	21,367,107	Aug. 10	5,977,654
April	25,361,583	Aug. 17	4,673,114
May	21,475,525	Aug. 24	4,276,594
Total since Jan. 1			$172,953,818
Against same date 1866			205,341,663
Decrease since Jan. 1			$32,387,845

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Aug. 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	June	$15,103,120
February	15,452,506	July	14,068,861
March	20,475,226	Aug. 7	1,615,177
April	17,863,596	Aug. 14	3,928,544
May	12,303,545	Aug. 21	2,962,501
Total since Jan. 1			$118,221,723
Against same date 1866			128,156,290
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,934,567
Gold, Aug. 24, 1867			140⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Aug. 25, 1866			147 ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,725,762	July	$13,519,894
February	2,124,161	Aug. 3	1,161,806
March	1,891,141	Aug. 10	413,381
April	2,261,283	Aug. 17	601,888
May	9,043,154	Aug. 24	595,533
June	6,724,272		
Total since Jan. 1			$41,059,275
Against same date 1866			53,161,650
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,102,375

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	June	$2,782,816
February	1,739,896	July	2,679,712
March	1,913,973	Aug. 2	1,667,312
April	3,162,783	Aug. 12	1,171,944
May	1,194,879	Aug. 20	944,394
Total since Jan. 1			$19,939,520
Against same date 1866			27,375,321
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,435,801

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,590,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,287,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
Aug. 3	1,110,000	Aug. 3	119,800
Aug. 10	2,765,000	Aug. 10	174,000
Aug. 17	3,07[illegible],000	Aug. 17	152,000
Aug. 24	3,027,000	Aug. 24	134,000
Total	$80,062,915	Total	$39,617,199
To date, 1866	89,603,966	To date, 1866	29,136,473

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140⅞@141⅜@140⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝@113@113⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅛@107⅞@108¾
First Series, 7-30s	107⅝@107@107⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s10	107⅛@106⅞@107⅜
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s	102⅝@102⅜@102⅞
New-York Central	105¼@104¾@104¾
New York and Erie	70⅛@68¼@69⅞
Rock Island	103⅛@101⅜@102⅝@102⅞
Michigan Southern	82⅛@@79⅝@81@80½
Hudson River	124@122@124½
Northwestern	46⅛@44⅜@45⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅜@103@104¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93@91¼@93
Reading	105⅜@103⅜@104⅛
Northwestern Preferred	70⅜@68⅜@69⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27⅜@26@26⅞
Mariposa Preferred	19⅜@19⅛@20¼
Cleveland and Toledo	123@121½@122
Pacific Mail	146⅝@144¾@146½
Western Union Telegraph	45⅛@43@45⅝
St. Paul Preferred	66@65

Government received $2,878,739 from internal revenue last week, and $38,907,364 since July 1, 1867. The Department issued last week $75,000 in National Bank, and $554,491 in fractional currency. It redeemed and destroyed $392,100 of old and worn-out fractional currency. The grand total issue of National Bank currency, thus far, has been $303,726,476. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $4,683,115, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,043,361. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks to date is as follows: For circulating notes, $340,664,500; for deposits of public money, $38,537,950; total, $379,202,450.

The week closed on a remarkably easy call loan market—the rates having been 3@4 ⅌ cent. on Government securities, and 4@5 ⅌ cent. on other prime stock collaterals. All the leading borrowers had their wants supplied early on Saturday on these modified terms. Discount accommodation was reported as having been less freely accorded on other than the best grades of commercial paper, which were quoted at 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum, most of the business at bank having been transacted at the higher figure. Up to about 3 o'clock P. M. the forthcoming bank statement was the main topic of discussion. Opinions differed widely as to the probable effect of the free remittance of currency to the interior, through the week, on the bank averages. Soon after the hour named it was stated that the footings, which were nearly made up, would show some further serious diminution of the bank resources in the legal-tender and deposit lines, with a considerable cutting down in the loan and discount averages. In the late afternoon, it was understood that the deposits would appear reduced about five and a half millions; the legal-tender reserve, about four and a half millions; and the loans, about two and a half millions, on the exhibit, which is to be made public to-day. These changes were regarded as unfavorable to an easy movement in money through the coming week. The market, however, did not close up unpromisingly, as the available supply of capital was largely in excess of the requirements of Street borrowers, to whose applications the banks, as well as private lenders, show most favor. The Sub-Treasury balance stood at the close at $134,449,201, against $135,284,162 the preceding Saturday, on receipts during the week of $27,640,496, including $3,027,000 from Customs, against disbursements of $28,576,458. The Office has liquidated about eight millions out of twelve and a half millions of matured Compound Interest Notes, which have been presented for redemption since Thursday of last week, leaving a balance in the Office of about four and a half millions, chiefly belonging to the City Banks or their country correspondents, yet to be counted, assorted and paid off. The withdrawal of these four and a half millions from the reserve of legal tender in the City Banks, without compensating currency disbursements to the Banks, temporarily damages, to this extent the legal tender showing in the Bank footings for the week. While the City Banks are thus deprived of the use of the retired Compounds in making up their weekly returns, they are also weakened in the deposit line by meeting drafts from their country correspondents, against the credits of Compound Notes forwarded through their agency for presentation and liquidation at the Treasury Office.

Saturday's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $369,000; Gold Notes, $67,000; total receipts, $3,453,610 17; total payments, $2,354,008 73; balance, $134,449,200 70.

Gold was weak Saturday, having fallen from 141 at the opening to 140⅝ at the close, under more liberal offerings and a less active general inquiry. The Customs drain was not up to the average of preceding days, but the weekly aggregate was over three millions. The export movement was light—$449,896 for the day, and $595,533 for the week. Foreign Exchange closed quite dull at nominally unchanged rates.

A comparatively firm market was reported for the Public Funds on Saturday, though on a reduced volume of the dealings, especially subsequent to the noon call of the Government Department, Stock Exchange, which, as usual on Saturday, was the last one of the day. The offerings of the bonds and notes were not large.

Higher prices were, with some fluctuations, made on the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list, on an enlarged business, prior to the leaking out of the changes on the bank averages, late in the afternoon, which were construed adversely to the current values. The market closed weak and feverish, with a disposition to realize in process of development.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103	102⅞	N. West Pref	69¾	69⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½	113⅜	Rock Island	102⅞	102⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅛	108⅝	Fort Wayne	104	104⅛
N. Y. Central	105⅛	104⅝	W. U. Telegraph	43⅜	43⅜
Erie	69⅝	69⅞	Cumberland	35	35
Hudson	124	124⅜	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20¼
Reading	104⅛	104⅜	St. Paul Pref.	65	65
Mich. Southern	81	80⅞	Pacific Mail	145⅛	146⅛
Pittsburgh	93	93	Toledo & Wabash	48⅜	48⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	65	65⅛	American Gold	141	140⅝
Northwest	45⅞	45⅜	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the Government Department Stock Exchange:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	138⅛	5 ⅌ cent., reg. 1871	116
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	137	5 ⅌ cent., coup., 1871	118
6 ⅌ cent. coupon, 1868	137	End. cou., 1871	116
6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	110⅝	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1874	108⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	110⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	109	End. coupons, 1874	103⅛
5-20 cou., small	113	10-40 reg	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	73-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	73-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛		

The bids for the State and City Bonds were as follows:

N Y City 7 ⅌ c. '70	103	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅜	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	66⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	61
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	100⅛	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	50
Brooklyn 6 ⅌ cent	90	Georgia 6s	73⅛
Brooklyn 6 ⅌ c. w. l.	94	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Brookl'n 6 ⅌ c. Pb. Pk. L	91	North Carolina 6s	65
Brooklyn 6 ⅌ c. Im. Stk.	90	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	53⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	97	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	54
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	103
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	78
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100⅛	California 7s	124
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	128	Metropolitan	132
Manhattan	136	People's	135
Mechanics'	118	Market	111
Union	117	Nassau	107¼
America	140	Shoe and Leather	111
Fulton	152	Continental	106⅛
National	112	St. Nicholas	102
Seventh Ward	107⅛	Marine	140
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	118	New-York County	145
Ocean	104	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115⅛
American Exchange	117⅛	Park	151
Chatham	140	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
Bank of North Am's	106	Central National	108
Hanover	112	Fourth National	108⅞
Irving	105⅛	Tenth National	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91⅛	Tol. W. & W'n. S. F.	88
Erie 1st mort., 1867	107⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s.	91⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 69-72	108⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	109	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	104⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Cleve. & P. 3d M. Con.	89
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Chic. & Alton. 1st M.	102
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	82	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Tol. & Wab. 1st	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88⅛	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96

In an answer to a correspondent, who inquired "who is the favorite candidate for the succession" of the persistent, and, by no means, candid assailants of the present head of the Treasury Department, the Brooklyn *Union*, in its financial article of Saturday, specifically points to

"Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, now a Wall-street stock broker, who was, formerly, for many years, under the 'ancient régime,' United States Assistant Treasurer at this port. During the better part of President LINCOLN's administration," continues the *Union* writer, "Mr. CISCO was continued in the office, from which he retired on the plea of ill-health, but, as subsequent events demonstrated beyond the possibility of dispute, really to work in the interest of Gen. MCCLELLAN as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with the scarcely disguised ambition to become the Secretary of the Treasury in the event of the Democratic enemies of the loyal Administration succeeding to power. The ambitious gentleman who retired from office with such views had been retained in the employ of the Government through several successive Democratic administrations under the impression that his services were indispensable. No sooner did an hour of severe trial arrive, however, than the 'indispensable' official disingenuously turned his back on his Government—then actually struggling to preserve its existence—and made common cause, with ulterior personal purposes, with the most dangerous, because most insidious and treacherous, enemies of the imperilled Nationality. Fortunately the loyal Administration survived the loss of services 'so indispensable,' having found thoroughly competent and unqualifiedly loyal agents in the persons, first, of Hon. JOHN A. STEWART, now the efficient executive of the United States Trust Company, and eventually of Hon. HENRY H. VAN DYCK, the present able and popular incumbent of the office. The principal backers of Mr. CISCO are known to the street as the financial engineers of the Democratic Party in "the good old times," when the Democrats were running the country to destruction. These enterprising engineers would be very happy to have a friend high in office who would practically be under obligations to give them control of the official patronage, for electioneering purposes, in the interest of their needy party organization during the coming Fall. We feel confident, however, that this 'opportunity for enjoying themselves' at the expense of the independence and efficiency of the public service will not be granted to them. And that, despite their industry in manufacturing and circulating reports to the contrary, and despite the active coöperative intrigues of the powerful interests which violate with utter recklessness and profligacy the excise laws of the republic, especially in the whisky and tobacco lines of traffic, the present wholly non-political, and therefore all the more acceptable, Chief of the National Treasury will not be disturbed."

A contemporary, in its efforts to damage the political standing of Chief-Justice CHASE, alleges that Mr. JAY COOKE, the Government Loan Agent, who is represented as having made enormous profits out of the National Treasury, "divided those profits with somebody," which phraseology and the connection in which it is used would lead readers to infer that this mysterious "somebody" was Mr. CHASE. We believe such an inference would be absolutely unjust to the Chief-Justice. We further believe that our contemporary will find on its own books of account, evidence that itself—and not Chief-Justice CHASE—was the recipient, in the legitimate business form of advertising fees, of a respectable portion of the commission which our contemporary calls "profits," made by Mr. COOKE, in his capacity of chief distributing agent of the gigantic War Loans of the Government. And further, we know that every other prominent journal in the country, was, in the form of an unprecedentedly liberal advertising custom, also a large and equitable participator "in the enormous profits," made out of the Department by the agency of Mr. COOKE. Without this free expenditure in advertising the measure of, and the mode of providing for, the money wants of the Government, the War Loans could not have been popularized and marketed as promptly and economically as they were, and as was imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Treasury. And without the aid of his commissions Mr. COOKE could not have footed the enormous advertising bills of the whole newspaper press of the republic.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY announce through their agents that they will convert the various classes of Government Securities into their First Mortgage Six per cent. Gold-interest Thirty-year Bonds at the following rates, subject to slight daily variations according to the fluctuations of the market:

6s of 1881, coupon and pay difference of	$201 17
5-20s of 1862, coupon and pay difference of	$221 92
5-20s of 1865, new, coupon and pay difference of	$173 67
5-20s of 1865, old, coupon and pay difference of	$198 17
5-20s of 1867, coupon and pay difference of	$174 92
10-40s, and pay difference of	$117 37
7.30 Notes, 2d and 3d series, and pay difference of	$175 72

They will pay a proportionate advance for Registered and all other Government Stocks. These bonds are admitted to be a first-class security, and at the present price of gold they yield the holder an annual return of *over nine per cent.* We learn that more than one-third of the road is finished, and that the net earnings are much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. If so much is received from the *way* business, through a new and unsettled country, the revenue from the vast *through* traffic over a through line of 1,845 miles of road will be greater than that of any other public corporation in the world. Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work upon this Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of *thirty-five million dollars*. Of this amount, about ten millions have been paid in by private stockholders—about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States Government, in its own bonds, and the Company's own first mortgage bonds to the same amount have been issued, and a part of them are now offered for sale. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's agents are the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-street; CLARK, DODGE & Co., No. 51 Wall-street; JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-street; HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall-street; HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & Co., No. 69 Broadway, and banks and bankers generally throughout the United States.

☞ In regard to the revival of business, we noticed in the *Post* of yesterday that the Merchants' Union Express Company sent on the twelve (12) car loads of freight, which was thought to be the largest amount ever transported by an Express Company in a single day, we since learn that the old Express Companies do not consider that much of a business. The Adams Express Company are now daily receiving and forwarding over 65 car loads of express matter—over 650 tons.

The American and United States receive and forward daily from 20 to 40 car loads each—about 400 tons.—*New-York Express.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	13	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	9,002	Malt, bushels	425
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	57
Cornmeal, bbls	240	Cut Meats, pkgs	25
Cornmeal, bags	150	Lard, pkgs	94
Wheat, bushels	37,598	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Corn, bushels	124,112	Whisky, bbls	172
Rye, bushels	2,480	Petroleum, bbls	885

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $9 25@$9 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 194 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet since our last at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17½c.@18¾c., Laguayra 17c.@18c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy. Middling grades closed at 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 950 bales against receipts of 412 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week, bales	8,800
Receipts last week	5,968
Receipts preceding week	4,294
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	425,153
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	648,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	573
Exports since Jan. 1	345,415
Exports since Sept. 1	467,619
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,034
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,861,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,560,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	115,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, and has again declined 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$8; very poor to good extra State $8 80@$10 50; good to choice extra State at $10 55@$11 50; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 65@$10 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 10@$8 00
Extra State	8 80@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 70@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 65@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 55@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@13 75

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $9 80@$14 for new, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in limited request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 75 for City, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, $6 for State, and $6 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 270 bbls. and sacks, at $12 75@$14 25 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered to-day and has been seriously depressed in price, closing heavy. The demand has been moderate. Some purchases have been made for export. Sales since our last 55,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 40@$2 45; Amber do. at $2 30@$2 32; Amber State at $2 30@$2 33; White Southern at $2 35@$2 40; Red and Amber Southern at $2 25@$2 37; and very poor to good White California at $2 61@$2 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more abundant and lower in price. The concession led to some considerable export operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,500 bushels at $1 12½ for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 05@$1 10 for unsound and damp ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very heavy to-day; sales 3,100 bushels State at $1 68@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive. Oats have been depressed and lower, closing quite heavily. We quote: Old Western at 70c.@74½c.; New Western at 70c.@80c.; New and Old State at 75c.@80c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 55c.@70c.; and New Southern, at 68c.@76c. per bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson river, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Friday, Aug. 23, 1867: Seymour Rudd, Buffalo, corn.; L. LeValley, Buffalo, Rye; Alpha, Buffalo, corn; Jack Smith, Buffalo, corn; William Farill, Buffalo, corn; Joe E. Barnard, Buffalo, corn; Euphrates, Rome, flour, &c.; Maggie O'Rourke, Buffalo; corn; W. Cavanaugh, Buffalo, corn; D. S. Reed, Buffalo, corn; W. B. Lord, Buffalo, corn and whisky; P. H. Bender, Buffalo, corn; Union, Buffalo, corn; L. B. Rice, Oswego, Corn; City of Albany, Buffalo, corn, &c.; P. F. Swan, Buffalo, corn; D. Wilson, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Cohassett, Buffalo, corn and meal; L. J. N. Stark, Buffalo, corn; J. Huntley, Buffalo, corn; G. N. Lewis, Buffalo, corn, &c.; W. Z. Tousley, Buffalo, corn; W. W. Arnold, Buffalo, corn; Bellville, Oswego, corn; E. T. Price, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River bale is in request and firm at 85c.@$1 for new and old shipping, and $1 30@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 24,887 hides; sales, 39,000 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 7,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c. gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 24 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 24 lbs., on private terms; 6,400 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 10,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive from Europe, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Dry California, to arrive, 24 lbs., 20c. gold, usual selection; 3,100 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., on private terms; 700 Dry San Juan, 21 lbs., on private terms; 200 Dry West Indies, 27 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Dry Salted Matamoras, 36 lbs., on private terms; 4,000 City Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 154,200 (same time last year, 275,300—year before, 263,100,) and 78 bales, as follows: 130,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes; 4,600 Dry Rio Grande; 3,000 Dry Orinoco; 2,000 Dry Matamoras; 5,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 1,500 Dry Central American; 1,000 Dry Savanilla; 600 Dry Para; 5,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 1,500 Wet Salted Falkland Island, and 78 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. WEITZELL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—During the week the legitimate inquiry has been only of moderate extent, at a decline of 1c. ⅌ lb. below last week's quotations. Within the last few days some parcels of leather have changed hands on speculation. Receipts somewhat in excess of sales. Choice leather is firmly held, and both good-damaged and over-weights are in fair request at full figures. *Oak Sole*—The week has been a very quiet one, and the supply in dealers' hands has accumulated. Prices, although quotably unchanged, are somewhat easier. *Upper in Rough*—Receipts nominal—inquiry diminished—prices a little "shaky." Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 41,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive to-day; Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $4@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request and steady, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 84c.@86c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 31 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 12c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 25c.@29c. for Refined, in bond; and 41½c.@44c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and firmer. Sales since our last, 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 68 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 62½ regular, $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, delivered in September, seller's option, at $23 62½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c., for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 175 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet to-day. Lard has been in moderate demand, partly for export, at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅜c.@14c., the latter an extreme price, ⅌ lb. Beef is very quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand, partly for export, at 6c.@14c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ⅌ lb	32	@33
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	28	@30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	6	@8

SUGARS—Have been firm, but less active. Sales since our last, 780 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅛c.@13⅛c., and 460 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@16⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 120,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@12⅛c.; 84,000 lbs. Stearine at 12⅛c.@14c.; 45,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9⅛c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 450 bbls., in bond, at 36c.@40c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 82,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 4d.@4½d. ⅌ bushel.; 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, at 27s. 6d.; 20 tons Oil, by sailing vessel, at 20s.; 15 tons heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 400 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Corn and Barley, at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, 42 tcs. Lard and 10 hhds Virginia Tobacco, at 35s. For northern ports of Brazil, a brig on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, O. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to JOE COBURN and ROOKY MOORE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Spain state that an insurrection has broken out in the Province of Arroyo, and that at the present moment the rebels are carrying everything before them.

The Greek blockade-runner *Arkadi*, being pursued by a Turkish man-of-war, was fired by her crew. The vessel soon sunk. The crew reached the shore in small boats.

Telegrams from the East report that a rising which had taken place in Montenegro had been speedily suppressed. At last accounts the country was quiet.

By dispatches from London we learn that the Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It was rumored that an explicit understanding was arrived at between their Imperial Majesties NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, not only in regard to the formation of a Southern German Confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the Eastern question. It was also agreed that the States forming South Germany should remain in the Zollverein so long as Prussia abides by the Treaty of Prague. In regard to the Schleswig question it was proposed that His Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH interpose his good offices, and that, on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demands. The Mexican question came up for consideration. The body of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was to be demanded from the Mexicans by both France and Austria, and the citizens of both Empires in Mexico were to be protected at all hazards.

The semi-official journals of Berlin fiercely attack the policy of France, and denounce the action of the Emperor NAPOLEON in the Salzburg Conference. They assert that arrangements for a South German Bund have actually been made.

The U. S. ship-of-war *Minnesota* has gone to Cherbourg.

The English competitors in the recent trials of safes at Paris, deny that the Herring safe was a success. They openly charge that the decision to that effect was brought about by bribery and corruption, and will immediately ask for a new trial.

At the York races Friday, the second day, the first race was for the Biennial stake, and was won by the Duke of Beaufort's *Vauban*. The next race was for the Ebor handicap, and was won by MACKENZIE'S *Mandrake*. In the first race Saturday for the York stake, the Duke of Beaufort's *Vauban* was beaten easily by PEARSON'S *Achievement*. The Nursery stake was won by SAXON'S *Vortigern*. HEALY'S *Strathconan* won the cup.

GENERAL.

The National Labor Congress, in session in Chicago, continued its deliberations Saturday. Resolutions of sympathy for the working classes of Europe, in their struggle against political and social wrongs, and in deprecation of the employment on Government works of persons hostile to the interests of labor, were adopted. Previous to adjournment, it was decided to meet at Pittsburgh, Penn., on the first Monday in May, 1868, unless otherwise ordered by the President and Board of Directors.

Gen. SHERIDAN writes to the army headquarters in Washington that the yellow fever has abated but very little. On the coast of Texas, at Galveston and Indianola, it has been very bad, and has interfered to some extent with the public service from the stampede and flight of employes. In New-Orleans the disease has taken hold of only two companies, and it is said there are some signs of improvement.

An Omaha dispatch says that information has been received that Gen. COOK, about four weeks ago, came upon a camp of Indians in the Puebla Mountains, and surrounded and killed nearly all of them. Subsequently another camp, eight miles from Fort Warren, was found, and the inmates were treated in the same manner. Fifty Indians were killed altogether.

After seven days and nights grappling the steamer *Narva* succeeded in recovering the lost end of the Cuba cable on Sunday, 18th inst. The ends having been spliced Havana is now in telegraphic communication with the United States. Complimentary messages have already passed over the wire between Mayor GUYNN, of Key West, and Gen. MANZANO, Captain-General of the Isle of Cuba.

Saturday, the President, on recommendation of Gen. GRANT, suspended the execution of Order No. 77, assigning Gen. THOMAS to the command of the Fifth (Louisiana) District, in lieu of Gen. SHERIDAN. This action on the part of the Executive is caused by the ill health of Gen. THOMAS, who is now undergoing medical treatment at one of the Springs in West Virginia.

A special dispatch from Fort Hayes states that a desperate encounter had taken place near the Republican River, between the Indians and the United States troops. After fighting three days the latter were repulsed. Our correspondent informs us that a great battle appears imminent.

In the case of the application of the Town of Gravesend for an injunction against the Quarantine Commissioners, to restrain them from seizing the west end of Coney Island for Quarantine purposes, Judge LOTT rendered a decision on Saturday denying the application.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says it seems that the crops of Louisiana are in a worse plight as to cotton than any other Southern State; that Texas is next on the roll of misfortune, and that there is by no means a very bad prospect in Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama or Georgia.

A mutiny broke out Saturday aboard the ship *Lizzie Moses*, which had just sailed from Philadelphia for Antwerp. As the affair occurred when the vessel was but a few miles from her dock, the alarm brought a force of police to the rescue, who captured the mutineers and escorted them back to the city.

The strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad continues. No trains are allowed to run either way. Some engineers were sent down from the Illinois Central Railroad to take the places of the strikers, but the latter would not allow them to work.

Maj. BERGER, sixteen officers and two hundred and fifty privates of the Imperial Mexican Army, sailed for Europe on Saturday in the steamship *Western Metropolis*.

J. THEODORE JONES, deputy jailer of Hudson City, (N. J.) was yesterday morning shot dead at the Union Hall, Saratoga, by a man named WILLIAM J. KIRTLEY.

Secretary SEWARD, with the French and Spanish Ministers, and Col. SEWARD, were yesterday at Fortress Monroe.

The American Scientific Association met in general session yesterday. Many papers of interest were read.

LOCAL.

THEODORE E. and AUGUSTUS H. TACH, two brothers, fugitives from Philadelphia, reported in the TIMES of the 24th inst. by the name of TASK, as having been arrested by Detectives ELDER and McCORD, of Police Headquarters, by virtue of a warrant, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, were brought before Judge BARNARD of the Supreme Court Saturday morning on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged. One of them was immediately rearrested and taken before Judge KELLY at the Tombs to await further developments. The delinquents are charged with having defrauded certain parties in Philadelphia out of about $30,000 in an oil speculation. One of the TACHS had all his arrangements made to leave for Europe in one of the steamers which sailed from this port on Saturday.

Gold closed on Saturday at 140⅝. Governments were quiet, but steady. Stocks rather active, but closed weak. Money easy. Produce and Merchandise less freely dealt in. Flour and Grain were lower. Pork firmer. Cotton heavy. Freights more active.

The number of deaths reported by the Metropolitan Board of Health for the week ending on Saturday last is 608—37 less than those of the previous week; a decrease of 106 as compared with the figures of the corresponding week of the year 1866.

Mrs. JOHANNA WEITE, of No. 140 Suffolk-st., was on Saturday committed by Coroner GAMBLE to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of malpractice, alleged to have been performed by her upon the person of AMELIA HARTZOG, of No. 236 East Forty-sixth-street.

The Convention and the Legislature—Special Legislation.

The report submitted to the Convention by the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, embodies many sound suggestions and seems likely to inaugurate some valuable reforms. It recognizes at the outset the scandal which private and special legislation has brought upon the State, and indicates methods by which this may hereafter be avoided. These embrace, primarily, the organization of a Court of Claims, which shall have cognizance of "all claims against the State not arising in the ordinary administration of State Government," and, in the next place, "the passage of general laws under which other large classes of objects may be safely provided for." The latter definition is somewhat vague, but we interpret it to cover the large class of measures and purposes which now come under the head of special legislation. The remark of the Committee that under the present order of things these "cumber the action of the Legislature, and furnish to a large extent material which has been used to fasten upon that body an evil reputation," seems applicable to the entire subject of legislation at the instance and in the interest of corporations. No other single change can accomplish half so much as this in the direction of purifying the Legislature, economizing its time, and preventing the corruption which now notoriously prevails.

Upon this point it is to be hoped that the Convention will provide a clause so comprehensive that it shall embrace all claims of the nature described, and all applications for charters of incorporation, or exceptional privileges of any character, by whomsoever they may be sought; and so emphatic that no Legislature shall dare to evade its provisions. There need be no difficulty in enacting general laws which shall provide for every form of enterprise, and so take from the Legislature the business which now absorbs four-fifths of its time. That accomplished, the questions remaining to be settled will belong to some judicial officer, or to some court, existing or to be organized, and in no respect to the Legislature. For they will relate only to the application of the general laws, the legitimacy of the objects proposed, and the fact of compliance with statutory terms and conditions. The freest scope will then be given to enterprise of all kinds, while the work of the Legislature will be small in amount and wholesome in its character.

To one of the propositions presented by the Committee, however, we think that strong objections may be urged. We refer to the proposal that railroad franchises within city or village limits shall be "sold at public auction to the highest bidder, after three months' notice in the State paper, and the whole avails of such sale shall be given to the city or village." It is proper that the consent of the local authorities and of a certain proportion of the residents and property owners on the route to be traversed by a railroad, should be a condition-precedent of incorporation; and so far the report is right. Nor is there any unfairness in the idea of rendering valuable privileges tributary to the local exchequer. It is just that corporations should in some form return to the public a per-centage upon profits when they exceed a liberal return for the outlay that has been incurred; though experience proves that any check upon corporate rapacity will be futile, unless power be vested somewhere to prevent evasions of the spirit of the law while a pretence of compliance with its letter is kept up.

The sale at public auction of a railroad franchise is quite a different matter, and involves dangers which the Convention ought not willingly to incur. Under such a system the corruption which now dominates in the Legislature would be transferred to another sphere. Sham sales would be the order of the day. Bogus bidding would take the place of lobbying. And, worse than all, facilities would be afforded for the creation of monopolies of which existing corporations would not be slow to avail themselves. Take this City as an illustration of how the system might be worked. One of our most obvious necessities is more extended and more rapid transportation between business localities and localities available for residence. Certain interests, however, are concerned in the defeat of every plan of transportation which seems to interfere with their profits; and they will have no difficulty in carrying their point if the Convention adopt the suggestion of its committee. All that would be requisite would be a combination to be formed by the proprietors of omnibuses in conjunction with the proprietors of the horse railroads. These could well afford to bid high for a franchise which in their hands would be used as a means of perfecting their monopoly; and doubtless they would do it. As it would be in this City, so it would be in other parts of the State, if this mode of regulating franchises be entertained. Everywhere the foundation will be laid for intolerable monopoly, the auction sale of railroad privileges being in fact converted into a contrivance for postponing the construction of railroads, however much wanted by the public, and for strengthening combinations already too powerful for the public good.

As the enactment of general laws pertaining to corporations and enterprises of every kind implies the utmost possible facilities to corporators, subject only to a few well-considered restrictions, the monopolizing tendency of this particular feature of the report is more incongruous and objectionable. Tax railroad companies if you will; limit their divisible profits if you deem that desirable; but at least let the promoters of railroad projects be protected against combinations having no reference whatever to public interests or convenience.

The Streets and the Public Health.

Judge WHITING offered insufficient evidence of the cleanliness of the City when he showed how many more cart-loads of filth he had carried off than any of his predecessors within a given period. The proof of fidelity was precise, but it covered very little ground. A postman may prove to the satisfaction of all concerned that he walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours; but that will barely suffice to show that the letters have been delivered and that the mail service has been faithfully performed. If Judge WHITING were to take up a strong defensive ground, he would strike into a different line of argument altogether. The streets of New-York ought to have been tolerably clean and sweet during the last two months if there had been no contractor at all. The torrents of rain that have drenched everything and everybody along the Atlantic coast—we may say, since the April thaws—ought to have been worth to New-York in the way of cleansing—more than any sweeping contract ever framed or contemplated. Wherever there was a gutter, there was a torrent of water, rushing through, at least once or twice every twenty-four hours, carrying everything moveable before it. The trouble is that so much of the accumulated filth of the City is not moveable; that it is hoarded in the shape of garbage in boxes and barrels, not always visible to the eye on the street, but constantly present to the sense of smell. The abominations of crowded tenements no contractor can overtake. They accumulate in proportion to the ignorance, the laziness, the vices of the neighborhood. Where families are predisposed to cleanliness, and agree to be tidy, filth never accumulates—there is a way found of getting rid of it. What we hold, then, as to the cleaning of chronically dirty sections of the City is, that there should be a law passed making proprietors and tenants more directly responsible than they are for keeping the premises they own or occupy cleanly and pure. This is doubtless aimed at to some extent in the powers which the Legislature has conferred upon the Board of Health. But these powers are either too limited, or their exercise is lax or inefficient.

The garbage of the corner grocery, too, is a rank offence. But it is not worse than the neighborhoods of the markets—especially Washington and Fulton—which are simply abandoned to rottenness. Any one passing the vegetable depository of Washington Market at night is made aware of the horrible sanitary condition of that locality long before he approaches it. It reeks with decayed vegetable matter to an extent that is indescribable. The sickened wayfarer carries the aroma about with him for hours afterward, unless there is convenient bathing-ground.

Then, again, there is the squatter nuisance. What sanitary appliances can be brought into use to purge and purify the dwellers among the rocks? The usages of our New-York society have given the squatters the right not only to resist the payment of taxes, to sit rent free, to protect thieves, to sell liquor in defiance of the Excise, but to hoard up their abominations in defiance of the Board of Health, the Metropolitan Police, the Common Council, the Judiciary, and every other authority that can be named.

Contractor WHITING is not to blame for this abominable condition of things. But he knew that such a condition of things existed when he undertook to keep the streets clean. He is not a stranger to New-York nor to its ingrained habits. He must have known, if he knew anything, that the City can never be cleansed and kept decent until the occupants of dwellings are made to know that a portion of the work devolves upon them. It is on these grounds that Judge WHITING is blameable. A wise man shrinks from assuming duties which he cannot perform *well*.

American Cotton—The Crop and the Prospect.

We have examined very carefully the crop prospects of the Southern States as presented by the local journals, and compiled by those of the cotton ports of that section. As a result, we are satisfied that the cotton crop planted does not promise an increase over that of last year, even without the usual accidents of flood, worm and frost. The principal reason for this opinion is found in the deterioration of the open land, and the fact that there is no fresh land being added to the arable area. Then there is a withdrawal of labor for several reasons. There are comparatively few females or children employed in the field, and the freedmen prefer such employments as are consummated in less time and with more certainty than a cotton crop. Our information leads us to doubt whether the injury by cotton worm is so great as some alarmists suppose. The season has been so wet as to postpone the crop of worms, (the first installment has not seriously diminished the crop,) and it will be too far matured for the next generation of worms to injure it materially. Indeed, some planters say that the worm, by eating away the foliage, admits the sun to the later bolls, and so stimulates the maturity of a portion of the crop which is ordinarily liable to frost. Our conclusion therefore is that the present crop will not materially differ in weight from that grown last year. It must be remembered, moreover, that there is very little of the old crops on hand, so that our exportable stock will neither in weight nor value equal that of last year.

An enumeration of the causes of diminished crop would be incomplete without reference to the withdrawal of Northern capital and enterprise largely invested last year in cotton culture. There can be no doubt that this adventure has been too generally attended with disappointment to attract or retain interest when so many opportunities of investment are occurring elsewhere.

The influence of American cotton upon the market prices of the world has greatly diminished. In former times any one of the accidents which has befallen the crop of this year would have affected the prices materially in the markets of Europe. These calamities combined have, hower, failed to disturb the equanimity of the cotton spinners. They have been trained by the late war to provide against a crop failure, and an immense impulse has been given to Indian production by the English railroads which now connect Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Nagpoor with each other, and lay open the whole of British India from the mouth of the Ganges to the Ghauts. We may note that the East Indies have now more miles of road in operation than Spain, Italy, Austria or Russia, and nearly half as much as France. The liberal aid given by the British Government, which guarantees five per cent. on all approved subscriptions, will insure the extension of this system, already so profitable as to have involved little or no liability to the Government. The effect of such an inducement to extended cotton culture has been enormous. The cotton commerce of Bombay alone has within a few years increased from six to one hundred millions of dollars. The supply of cotton derived by England from the United States was in 1861 seven out of eleven thousand millions of cwts., or seven-elevenths. Last year the whole supply being 11,400,000 cwts., the United States has furnished 4,600,000 cwts., or four-elevenths nearly. This is a singular reversal of the proportion in which the United States and countries other than the United States have contributed to the cotton supply of England. It is sufficient to show the comparative indifference with which England now regards the worm ravages, or short crop of the United States. As the late war probably contributed to plant the cotton culture in India, every short crop in the United States tends to establish it more firmly. It will thus console the English spinner for any temporary advance in the price of cotton. Is it not indeed impossible that when the home product of England shall be adequate to her supply she may even impose conditions upon the import of American cotton? The reversed relations between the American planter and the English spinner show at least that the English dependence may very soon terminate, and that cotton may be produced cheaper and more abundantly in India than here. Such reflections tend to show the importance of restored friendship between the capital of one section and the labor of another. If the cotton manufacturers of America expect to compete for the market of the world they must have cheap cotton. Interior Texas must be opened up by rail as into the Oude and Punjaub. Our Government, instead of selling out the Southern railways as a penalty for public offenses, should reinstate and aid them as a means of maintaining American cotton supremacy. There should be a convention of cotton spinners and cotton planters to confer upon the extraordinary causes which have prostrated each from a position of prosperity, and to devise means by which the cotton contest with England may be waged in the mutual interest of each.

MINOR TOPICS.

The latest European mail, bringing our English and Continental files, indicates that the most extraordinary importance was attached to the then forthcoming conference of the French and Austrian Emperors at Salzburg—speculations as to the results of which have since been communicated to us through the cable. The great anxiety on the subject and the variety of points which, it is assumed, would be discussed during the meeting, show at once the extent of the dangers that exist and the uncertainty that continues to prevail, in spite of all assuring statements. In one sense, the question of peace or war, as regards most of the matters at issue, rests with NAPOLEON, but both France and Austria make great show of believing that Prussia is carrying on her absorbing and consolidating policy in a way that is not only violative of all international law, but must be forcibly stopped out of regard to the general safety. In the meantime it is hard to learn what the Emperors actually did agree upon at their conference, or whether they agreed upon anything that is of preponderating importance.

There is a vile lot of pictorial criminal weekly papers published in this City and Boston, and sold by the news-venders in great numbers to the depraved classes, and to young people whom they very soon introduce among the depraved classes. They are panderers to licentiousness, and to every vicious lust, and they spread their accursed contagion far and wide through the country. They very frequently display pictures which are in violation of the law regarding indecent publications, and in such instances should be seized by the Police. This matter should be attended to, and examples made of these abominable, obscene and corrupting prints as often as possible.

Because affairs move along so quietly under the Military Bill in the departments of Gens. SCHOFIELD and ORD—that is to say, in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas—it must not be supposed that these officers are in any way remiss in their duty in the enforcement of the terms of the law. As regards registration, administration and all the preliminaries of reconstruction, both of the officers named have been prompt and rigid in applying the legal measures which are under their control; and as to the general management of things, the protection of freedmen, the suppression of disloyal exhibitions, and the surveillance of the local governments, they have acted in a way that perfectly fulfils the demands of justice and loyalty. It gives us pleasure to signalize the invaluable labors of these two officers in States that have been so difficult of treatment as Virginia and Mississippi.

The *Weekly Review* tells us that MAX MARETZEK has engaged an exceedingly strong troupe for the coming opera season at the Academy of Music. It includes not less than eight prima donnas, four tenors, three baritones and two bassos. Five new operas will be given during the season. We really trust that MARETZEK will do something better for the opera-going public than he did last Winter. He gave operas in sufficient variety certainly, and had two, or perhaps three, good names on the bills; but on the whole things were far behind what the musical taste and lavish expenditure of New-York demand.

We learn from a London paper that reached us by the last mail, that the 2,500 striking tailors of London have resolved that if their demands be not complied with, they will emigrate *en masse*; and, to begin with, subscriptions were raised for twenty passages to the United States, which were ballotted for among the strikers. We fear it would be hard for such a large number of tailors to get employment here. It would certainly be impossible for a tithe of them to find work in this City—where the tailors' business is not, at present, over brisk. We should think, however, that Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other Western cities would be glad to get them. Why did not the National Labor Congress, which was in session last week, give some utterance on this practical subject.

It is said that in the invitation to the Emperor and Empress of the French to meet the Emperor and *Empress* of Austria at Salzburg, there was a compliment implied in the italicized word which will be keenly felt at the Tuileries. It signifies the complete admission of the Empress EUGENIE into the European family, and wipes out at once the slight conveyed in the non-appearance in Paris of the Czarina or the Queen of Prussia. This may be only a fancy; but it is noticeable that, shortly before setting out for the interview at Salzburg, EUGENIE also went to England and paid a visit to Queen VICTORIA.

Among the steps which the National Labor Congress at Chicago has taken, is one instructing its President to find out, by issuing circulars on the 1st of November to the minor branch organizations, whether it is the will of the latter to nominate a "national labor ticket" for the next Presidential election, "and if so, who their candidate should be." We would suggest that the less such bodies have to do with Presidential politics, the more time and money they will have to devote to the legitimate labor question. But so it is; the moment that an association of any sort, philanthropic, military, convivial or what not, finds itself vigorously flourishing, it itches to dabble in politics, and to nominate, if not a President, at least a Congressman, Councilman or Town Clerk. We noted, some time since, how, in Montreal, as soon as the Trades' Union found they could sell sugar and soap a penny a pound less than other people, they immediately discovered that they must be "represented." One would suppose that the good which these various labor and wages schemes, these associations of mechanics and tradesmen, really do, would be its own advertisement. But no. The idea of being "represented" in the Government is too seductive to be resisted. Experience shows that this fascinating notion usually leads to a selling out of the real interests at stake to some party managers, who make no return whatever.

The votaries of Bacchus, who depend on daily retail supplies for their nourishment, may console themselves by reflecting that, hard as is their lot, in consequence of many restrictions, in New-York, it would be harder in Mississippi. A General Order from the military headquarters of that State declares that all saloons and other places where intoxicating liquors are retailed "must be closed from each Friday evening at sunset until the succeeding Monday at sunrise." Sunday seems a long day sometimes to thirsty Teutons, under our New-York law; what, then, would it seem in Vicksburgh, where (so far as getting a glass of wine is concerned) the Sunday is sixty hours long? Let them take heart, then, to bear the ills they have, and thank their auspicious stars that, instead of the Metropolitan Police they are not under the supervision of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Whether it is to be placed to the credit of King WILLIAM, or to BISMARCK, or to their Finance Minister, or whether it is a natural consequence of the exact economy of the German mind, throughout Government and army, the Prussian treasury is a purse of Fortunatus. The semi-official statement of the year 1866, including the enormous expenses of their short but materially costly war, shows a *surplus* of $6,000,000. The present year is also estimated as leaving a surplus, and for the succeeding year it is not known that any fresh loans or taxes will be needed—though NAPOLEON may change that calculation. A comparison of that war-budget with ours is rather a grim joke, with the laugh on the wrong side; but the difference is just what might be expected between an experienced man who knew how to spend money and a youth who had to learn.

The House of Lords, since the tremendous bombardment it received a while ago from the *Times* and other British thunderers, has been cogitating sundry reforms within its own serene limits. One of the most loudly "crying evils" has been the proxy system of voting, by which any peer's name and influence might be, and was, used for anything into which he was too lazy to look himself so long as he gave the easy authority for its employment, which was done by wholesale. It seems, however, that the Proxy is a very old and venerable privilege, and while the noble Lords are perfectly willing (under the present pressure) to practically put their noble selves to more trouble by casting their own noble votes, their Lordships think it would be derogatory to the dignity of their Lordships' order to abdicate so ancient a privilege, and, indeed, are of the opinion that it could not be done without an Act. They, therefore, are recommended by their Select Committee to establish a standing order against the use of proxies, not to be suspended without twice the usual notice—thus abolishing the usage without destroying the right. As that will gratify the Commons without humbling the Lords, it is probably as skillful a compromise as could be found. They haven't forgotton everything by neglecting their duties.

They are blessed with a set of officials in England who are very hard to arouse to a sense of the progress of the world, and, worse yet, who, when they see any of their compeers in coordinate departments of the Government alive to new ideas, take the utmost pains to neutralize their efforts. By vast expense and much trouble, the Admiralty have acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the relative strength which rifled cannon and plated ships (or targets) oppose to each other. But, utterly ignoring the costly experiments at Shoeburyness, the Royal Engineers of the War Department are reported to be preparing iron shields for their coast forts at Plymouth, which would not stand before the artillery now in use, at 200 yards distance. A writer in the London *Standard* compares the plates now constructing for Plymouth with the Russian plates, (also made in England,) and asserts that, while the forts at Cronstadt could not be approached by vessels of deep draught, and those at Plymouth and Portsmouth could both be laid under close fire by a powerful and deep draught fleet; the resisting powers of the Russian plates compared with the Plymouth shield will be in the ratio of 310 to 75. Besides, it is well known that the combination of iron plating with masonry and concrete brickwork is unfavorable to the endurance of the material and dangerous to the garrison of forts; yet these are said to be in preparation also for Portsmouth, Pembroke Dock-yard, Gibraltar, Malta, Cork Harbor and Bermuda. However, it isn't our business, and we have no right to growl; though it may be allowed to smile a quiet smile.

Women seem to make poor work of it when they get the control of a newspaper. There have been half-a-dozen or more newspapers in the country, within the last few years, under the management of women, including one at Washington, and they have, without exception, we believe, been discreditable to the sense and reason of the female sex. Their narrowness of view, violence of language, ill-manneredness and vulgarity have been painful and shameful; and though there are occasionally women who do tolerable writing in a certain order of papers, when kept properly in check, they seem incapable of becoming editors. A paper has lately been started in a town of Delaware, at the head of whose columns a woman's name is announced as "Editress and Proprietor;" and when looking over its columns last night, we were amazed at its style, spirit and language. We do not care about quoting any of its articles "pitching into" GOVE, DORSEY, or the other foes of the "editress;" but the leading editorial has a huge display caption over it, which will give somewhat of an idea of the tone of the whole concern. Put into smaller type than the original, it stands as follows:

> Great Excitement in Delaware!—Dorsey, the "Innocent," on the War-Path!!—Gove, the "Immaculate," Agitated!!!—Ben, the "Bruiser" and "Shoulder-Hitter," Airing Himself!!!!—Little "Hunkey" Smells a Mice!!!!!—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart on the Trail—"Jacksonian Democrat Threatened with Lynch Law—An Editress in the Clutches of High-Sheriff Collins, of Kent—Saulsbury's Tools in High Glee—Presto, Change!—The Gasconaders slink back to the rum-holes from which they emerged at the beck of Gove the Great, through his slimy tool and quandam copartner, Dorsey; the editress home again, and, quietly seated in her chair editorial, discourseth of the sights she saw at "Govetown," *alias* Dover.

Why should the fair "editress" talk and scream in such an undignified way as this?

The late Julesburgh dispatch contains the largest Indian story yet. This story is that in Major POWELL'S skirmish with the Sioux, "he fought three thousand Indians three hours, he having "only twenty-nine men." On our side the total killed were "Lieut. JENNER and five soldiers; the Indian loss was *two thousand*." Scriptural authority tells us of circumstances in which one shall be a match for a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight; but neither sacred nor profane literature gives us the key to the mystery of twenty-nine men killing two thousand while losing only six. Samson did something creditable in the way of slaughter, with the jaw-bone of an ass, but this feat out-Samson's Samson. It is the more remarkable because, as we noticed the other day, fifty-two men, armed with breech-loaders, were unable to hit a single one of a troop of Indians, at whom they had a fair and easy aim. Yet now twenty-nine men hit two thousand, getting but six fatal shots in return from three thousand foemen. At the siege of Gibraltar, Baron Munchausen, with a single discharge of a heavy gun, took off, as he himself tells us, the heads of seventeen men and the three topmasts of a vessel. In the *Tremendous Adventures of Major Gahagan*, we read of similar prowess of a single hero. But these exploits utterly pale before Major POWELL'S twenty-nine, who, being surrounded by three thousand of the enemy, slew two out of every three. Nothing since the apocryphal feats of the Fire Zouaves at Bull Run equals this.

Plymouth Rock, and other Pilgrim relics, are, we fear, much finer objects to reflect upon and to grow eloquent about than, in these degenerate days, to visit. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, who essayed a journey to Plymouth (distant say 40 miles), says that when he entered Pilgrim Hall his "eye was offended by two huge boxes of saw dust" designed for the accommodation of tobacco users. On Burial Hill "the turf around the most desirable bench was strewn with apple and tomato skins, and with peanut shells." Finally, as the traveler was about to step upon Pilgrim Rock he "was prevented by a pool of tobacco spittle." This profanation the writer represents in all the emphasis of italics, adding, "Is it possible some hater of Puritanism spat there out of spite?" &c. But such are the hindrances, and such the pitiless facts dissipating the heroic illusion which usually attend visits to the scenes of by-gone days. Tobacco juice and advertisements of patent medicines are not, however, the only annoyances to the patriotic pilgrim who seeks to worship at the Puritanic shrine. In Plymouth, for instance, the great and crowning difficulty is to find the "Rock." The wharf built over and around it baffles the enthusiastic seeker, and it is only by inquiry in the fish store opposite that he can ascertain where the immortal "Rock" really is. So, at least, it was in our day of Plymouth exploration.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

The suspension of the order relieving Gen. SHERIDAN, announced here yesterday, has been misapprehended. The execution of that part of the order assigning Gen. THOMAS to the Fifth Military District, on account of ill health, is temporarily suspended; but there will be no interference with the execution of the order in regard to Gen. SHERIDAN. Gen. HANCOCK may be sent immediately to take command; but, if not, Gen. SHERIDAN will be ordered to turn over his command to the officer next highest in rank. If there is one thing upon which the President seems to be positively determined it is that Gen. SHERIDAN'S jurisdiction in the Fifth District must cease at once. It is not improbable, therefore, that Gen. THOMAS will never assume his new command. The officer next in rank to Gen. SHERIDAN at New-Orleans is Gen. MOWER, who is sick with yellow fever, and, next to him, is Brig.-Gen. HARTSUFF, now acting as SHERIDAN'S Adjutant-General.

THE INTENDED REMOVAL OF GEN. SICKLES.

There is as yet no official order in Gen. SICKLES' case, but it seems to be generally conceded that his case will be similar to that of SHERIDAN, as soon as a successor can be determined upon. The choice is likely to fall either upon Gen. CANBY or Gen. MEADE. The latter is at his headquarters in Philadelphia, and the former is in command of the Department of Washington, headquarters in this city.

CONGRESSMAN WASHBURNE ON IMPEACHMENT.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who has been absent in Europe since February last, returned to this city this morning, having arrived in New-York yesterday. He is the guest of Gen. GRANT. His general health is good, though he is not entirely free from the malady for the treatment of which he went abroad. It is known that Mr. WASHBURNE has heretofore been opposed to impeachment, but he is now of the opinion that the recent acts of the President will result in the preferment of articles of impeachment immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. Mr. WASHBURNE leaves the city to-morrow evening for his old home in Maine.

GEN. ROUSSEAU AND GEN. SHERIDAN.

It is understood that Gen. ROUSSEAU has written a reply to the letter of Gen. SHERIDAN, in which he is charged with having visited SHERIDAN'S command, interfered with his duties, suggested his removal, &c. The reply was sent to Gen. GRANT, with a request that it might be published.

PERSONAL.

Gen. PORTER, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, has left the city for a brief absence with his family, who are spending the Summer near Saratoga. Gen. DENT will officiate in Gen. PORTER'S stead at the War Department during the latter's absence.

BASE-BALL MATTERS.

The Mutual Base-Ball Club, of New York, with a large number of their friends, arrived here this morning, and will play a game with the Nationals of this city to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN JAMAICA.

The Department of State has advices from Kingston, Jamaica, under date of 29th July, that the yellow fever has disappeared at that place.

LAND OFFICE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has ruled, in view of the Departmental decision June 22, 1866, that parties who may have settled on the Government reserved sections within the limits of a railroad withdrawal, and who had filed a preëmption claim therefor prior to the withdrawal, cannot, after the withdrawal, commute such filing to a homestead, except at the increased or double minimum price of $2 50 per acre. They may, however, perfect the preëmption price of $1 25 per acre. The Commissioner, also, in reply to inquiries made relative to the rights of settlers on lands with the limits withdrawn for the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in Kansas, states that a *bona fide* settlement prior to the withdrawal constitutes a preference right, and that, upon establishing such priority of claim, the party may prove up and pay for the land under the provisions of the Preëmption Acts of Sept. 4, 1841, and March 27, 1854.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

The wife of an alien is to be regarded as an alien herself for the purposes of taxation under the Internal Revenue laws, though she were a citizen prior to her marriage. If she resides abroad the profits and income arising from stocks, &c., held for her by a trustee in this country, need not be returned for taxation. If she resides here, she is liable to the income tax imposed upon "every person residing in the United States."

For the purpose of assessing the special tax upon the keeper of a hotel, inn, or tavern, the yearly rental is to be fixed and established by the Assistant Assessor of the proper Assessment District, at its proper value; but if rented, at not less than the actual rent agreed on by the parties. If the Assistant Assessor is of the opinion that the yearly rental value of the premises occupied for a hotel, inn, or tavern purposes, exceed the actual rent agreed on by the parties, he shall assess the tax according to his estimate of such value.

When, upon the failure of a bank, association, corporation, company, or person engaged in the business of banking under a State law, the affairs of the bank, association, &c., are placed in the hands of a receiver, the receiver represents the bank, association, corporation, company or person and should make monthly returns of outstanding circulation. If a commercial broker solicits an order, and it is filled, there is a sale by the broker which should be included in his monthly return of sales. Boot and shoe uppers are not now, as prior to August, 1866, held subject to taxation as distinct articles of manufacture. Leather board, made from waste leather, rags, &c., is liable to a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* as a manufacture not otherwise provided for. Iron castings are liable to a tax of 5 per cent. upon their entire value, but the castings used in their manufacture are exempt from taxation as castings by that provision of section 94, which exempted castings made to form a part of any or upon which in a finished state tax is assessed and paid. Under the present law spirits of turpentine is regarded as a manufacture, subject to the same regulations as other manufactures. A manufacturer of turpentine, like any other manufacturer, is required to make monthly returns of the amount manufactured. He is also required to return each month the amount sold or consumed or used or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than his agents, and pay the tax upon the same in the district where it is manufactured.

Gen. Howard and the Howard University.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 24.

The *Intelligencer*, in pursuance of its attacks upon Gen. HOWARD, quotes from a Baptist paper the following:

> "Only $10,000 have been given to the National Theological Institute, (Baptist,) while $25,000 have been given to Howard University, a Congregational colored school of Washington, by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, out of the large fund of over $100,000, this money being the unclaimed bounty and back pay of deceased colored soldiers from Virginia and North Carolina.
>
> Now, a very large proportion of the colored people of those States are Baptists, while such a person as a colored Congregationalist can hardly be found from the banks of the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Why not distribute this money in proportion to the strength of a denomination among the colored people, and in proportion to the work done for them, of which the institute stands first in the country? Is this discrimination made because the Commissioner is a Congregationalist?"

The *Intelligencer* goes on to say:

> "It will be difficult for Gen. HOWARD to afford any satisfactory explanation of this transaction. The fund alluded to was one intended to pay bounties, &c., to colored soldiers. All of it may yet be claimed, and the Government will have to satisfy these claims. Even if the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau had technically any right whatever to use any portion of this fund for these purposes, it can hardly be doubted that he has applied it with a sectarian partiality that admits of no excuse. Not only the Baptists, but the Methodists and the Catholics and the Episcopalians had surely as much right to a share of its benefits as the Congregationalists, of which denomination there cannot be found one in a hundred among the emancipated negroes of the South."

This, like all the other allegations against Gen. HOWARD so sedulously nursed by the *Intelligencer*, can be disposed of very readily, as the following facts will show: A building worth upwards of $17,000 was transferred by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to Rev. Dr. TURNEY, in charge of the work of the National Theological Institute. Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) were transferred to the same institute from the Freedmen's and Refugee's fund, under the general law of Congress authorizing the same. From the fund for the construction of school buildings, a building worth $3,000 was constructed for the Baptist Home Mission Branch, by the Bureau. A large hall has been rented, and the rental paid by the Bureau, for the school under the charge of the Principal of the National Theological Institute, Rev. Dr. TURNEY.

Not one cent of the "back pay and bounty of deceased colored soldiers from Virginia and North Carolina" has been transferred to the Howard University. The Principal of the Normal Department of Howard University is a Presbyterian. Several of the Board of Trustees of the University are Presbyterians, and a union is now sought with the Baptists, so that they too may be represented in the institution. One of the Professors elect is an Episcopalian. The charter is entirely independent of any sect. The majority of the Trustees happen to be Congregationalists. No money has ever been given or transferred under the law of Congress to support any sectarian institution as such. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Free-Will Baptists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Friends and Unitarians have all, either jointly or separately, established institutions of learning for the education of freedmen and white refugees, and by examination of Gen. HOWARD'S last report it will be seen that he has given assistance to them all, just as far as he is authorized by law, and no further. He welcomes any benevolent association of any name or character that will put forth its energy in the interest of education. He hopes to make the Howard University a University indeed, as broad and catholic as it is possible for an institution to be—no less so than Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, Oberlin, or any other institution of worth in this country.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin on the Political Situation.

At the Republican Convention for Penobscot County, Maine, in Bangor on the 22d inst., Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN being called upon, made a short address, of which the Bangor *Whig* gives the following synopsis:

> "He thought the present was a time for action rather than words. The words that are used, if any, should be short, sharp and decisive. There was no hour during the war of the rebellion when there was greater responsibility placed upon us than rests upon us to-day. We are not out of our trials or our dangers. Unfortunately in some respects, but fortunately in others, we have a national Executive who seems bent upon thwarting the national will and preventing a proper and just reconstruction. Reconstruction should *never* be completed, except upon the fullest basis of popular justice and liberty; and it is our bounden duty to see to it that no settlement *shall* be made upon any other basis. Neither can we do it. Rough hew them as we may, there is an over-ruling Providence that will shape our ends. Mr. HAMLIN proceeded to examine the acts of President JOHNSON, and declared that his usurpations and wrongs have opened the eyes of the blind, and unstopped the ears of the deaf, to see and hear what is true, and right, and just. Mr. JOHNSON'S acts and policy were necessary to educate the public mind up to the right point; and he was fully impressed that the people will have all these things settled on the right and proper basis.

The Destruction of an Arkansas Newspaper Office by Soldiers.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 21.

Subjoined is an extract of a letter from Mr. R. L. LINSCOTT, one of the proprietors of the *Constitutional Eagle*, published at Camden, Ark. The letter is dated the 13th inst.:

> In our issue of the 3d of August we published the following article on the conduct of the soldiers at this place, the truth of which can be fully established:
>
> "We are credibly informed that the soldiers stationed at this place are in the habit of coming up to town quite frequently and getting so inebriated as to be totally indifferent as to decency, propriety or anything else, and as they swagger and stagger toward camps, use such profane and obscene language, and make such obscene exhibitions of themselves as would make the most obdurate negro blush, if such a thing was possible, to say nothing of respectable ladies and children. We hope for the protection of the soldiers, as well as that of our peace-loving citizens, that the officers in command of the troops here will look into this matter, and abate it at once."
>
> On the Thursday following, about daylight, Major GEORGE S. PEARCE, in command of a squad of thirty armed soldiers, came to our office and completely destroyed it, carrying off everything but the press; consequently we are at a stand still, for the time-being at least. We have, through the Mayor of the place, asked for an explanation, which we thought we were entitled to, but have received no answer whatever. That it was incited by the Colonel in command we have every reason to believe, from the fact of his refusing to give any satisfaction. The officer with the squad did not pretend to have any order or authority for his proceedings. It has resulted in the temporary suspension of the *Herald* also. The Colonel in reply to the Mayor stated, "As that paper (the *Herald*) had not exasperated the soldiers," it would be permitted to go on until it did so. Under these circumstances they have decided to stop until such times as they can get special protection from headquarters. We are going to make an effort in this direction ourselves, and if we succeed we will be on foot again. If we do not get special protection from Gen. ORD, we will have to stop publishing a paper in Camden, as we cannot take the risk.
>
> R. S. LINSCOTT.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—Sixteenth Annual Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

Although the number of members present at this meeting is small—some sixty in all—there is none of that painful lack of papers which was perceptible at Hartford, when Profs. AGASSIZ and PIERCE were compelled to fill up much of the time with matter, to say the least, not entirely new. It is true that here in Burlington, we are treated to a dish, now and then, of what some of the members irreverently call *hash*. Prof. HALL's mastodon, Prof. GOULD's percussion-cap galvanic battery, and Prof. HORSFORD's pictures and models of the structure of ice, have all been on the table before; but the "hash" is not unsavory; and there is a great difference between choosing hash from a good bill of fare, and eating it because one has nothing else. There are as many papers ready for this meeting as there are members present, although not every member presents a paper. Some are more numerously represented.

The third day was opened by a paper by Prof. GOULD "On the Velocity of Transmission of Signals by the Electro-magnetic Telegraph." A good deal of this had been previously laid before the Academy at its Washington meeting; but its great theoretical and practical interest justified the repetition. The experiments described were made at the time when Prof. GOULD, who has been for fifteen years at the head of the Longitude Department of the Coast Survey, made a new determination of longitude by means of the Atlantic Cables. Up to 1849 the velocity of signals through the electric wire was supposed to be extremely great, *i. e.* too great to be measured. In that year, WALKER discovered, while measuring longitude, a perceptible retardation. Experiments between Washington and St. Louis indicated a velocity not far from 16,000 miles per second, which is confirmed by foreign observations, made with air-lines of telegraph. Those made with sub-marine lines showed only 8,000 or 9,000 miles per second. Prof. GOULD found the velocity to be between 7,000 and 8,000 miles per second, being greater when the circuit was made by the two cables, and less when the earth formed part of the circuit. His arrangements and apparatus were so ingenious and accurate that the personal error in recording was reduced to a small and constant quantity, so that it could be constantly subtracted without danger to the accuracy of his calculations. The longitude as determined by these experiments falls within the limits of previous determinations by other methods. The signals used in the Atlantic cables were not break-circuits, but positive and negative signals, recorded by a galvanometer, which, by an attached mirror, is made to move a beam of light upon a screen. The cells used were MENOTTI's, which are weak but very permanent. The experiments seem to show that instead of traveling around the entire circuit in one direction, the electric wave or polar influence traveled both ways from the electrode, and the signal was received when the two influences met. Incidentally it was shown that the usual practice of telegraphers to increase the power of their batteries is entirely unnecessary and unwise. A single element is sufficient to produce the signal through 4,100 miles of the cable. Prof. GOULD received and sent signals by means of a battery, consisting of a percussion cap, a drop of acidulated water and a piece of zinc no larger than a grain of mustard-seed. On one occasion he received and sent signals (at the time unconsciously) without any battery at all. This was explained by the electric condition of the wire remaining from previous use of the batteries.

Prof. E. N. HORSFORD presented an oral statement "On the Structure of Ice in its Relations to the Sudden Disappearance of Ice on Lake Champlain." This sudden disappearance of ice on this lake is a well-known phenomenon. On one day persons can drive teams on the ice, and the next day it is all gone, without leaving a trace. The explanation given would make the phenomenon universal, which it can scarcely be said to be. The Professor gave an account of the formation and structure of ice, and claimed that in consequence of colder temperature on the upper surface—say below zero—the ice contracted into columnar forms, as starch does in drying; and that, when the sun's rays passed through it, it was, in consequence of these jointure planes, not perfectly diathermic, and thus the columns were gradually melted apart, until at last a wind in a few hours separated them altogether and they melted out of sight. There was but little discussion of the paper, yet it does not seem to be universally accepted as the whole truth. The Association then adjourned to meet in the afternoon in sections. A list of the papers read is given below. We have only space to allude to one or two. In fact, it is impossible, in the limits of a newspaper correspondence, to do justice to the proceedings of such an Association. Section A has already shed a sub-section on Political Economy on account of the great number of papers to be read; so that hereafter there will be three sections going at once.

In section A., Prof. HUNGERFORD's paper on experiments on snow at temperatures below 32° F., attracted attention. The apparatus was exhibited, and experiments partially made. It is attempted to prove that snow can be turned into ice by mere pressure, without moisture or thawing, while the temperature remains below the freezing point. This conclusion was hardly accepted by the members present, and various criticisms upon the method employed resulted in some valuable suggestions, with the aid of which the experiments will be continued next Winter. If the proposition of Prof. HUNGERFORD should be established, it would throw some light on the glacial theory, as showing that the glacial ice could be formed from snow without any alternate thawing and freezing.

In Section B, Prof. NEWBERRY exhibited and described some remarkable fossil fishes found by Rev. Mr. HERZER in the Devonian rocks at Delaware, Ohio. These rocks occupy the place below Waverley sandstone and above cliff limestone. They are everywhere bituminous, affording petroleum, &c., and so barren of fossils as to make it difficult to demonstrate their equivalency with the Hamilton, &c., of New-York. In large concretions in the lower part of these rocks the bones of a species of fish have been discovered, which is not only new, but very extraordinary. A fish whose head was three feet by two feet in size, and whose length was probably twenty or twenty-five feet, being, therefore, much larger than any of the species heretofore found in those ages. This monster was iron-clad, being plated with armor. Many peculiarities in its structure, indicating great power, induce Prof. NEWBERRY to propose for it the name Dinichthys, or Wonderful Fish.

Prof. WORTHEN discoursed concerning the coal-measures of Illinois, and claimed that the Kentucky geologists had made a serious mistake in their section, by which they counted four workable beds more than actually existed. As this conclusion was drawn from comparison of the Illinois section with those of Kentucky, it was pointed out by several members that the continuity of coal-beds cannot be relied upon. As DAWSON expressed it, they are like our swamps. They have their edges, their islands, their interruptions of various kinds.

HITCHCOCK's paper on the Winooski marble was illustrated by specimens and a beautiful polished table of this fine building and ornamental stone. As it can be obtained in abundance on the shore of the lake and put in New-York for less than four dollars per ton, its introduction would seem not improbable. It is a silicious marble, and so a little harder to cut; but it breaks in fine blocks, and its beauty and durability are especially admirable.

Prof. VERRILL's paper on the tabulated corals was clear and acute. He objected to the classification hitherto followed by AGASSIZ, according to which the mere existence of transverse floors in the column of the coral is made sufficient ground for putting together species different in almost all other respects. He believed the transverse partitions to be of very subordinate importance—in fact, determined by the necessity, as the column is lengthened, that some partition, as it were a scaffolding, should be erected by the animal itself, on which to rest, and which might divide its dead from its living part.

Mr. DAWSON's remarks on New Points in the Geology of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick were received with great attention and satisfaction. J. W. DAWSON, LL. D., is principal Vice-Chancellor of the University of McGill College, Montreal, and certainly one of the most distinguished, admired and beloved of American geologists. He is now 47 years old, and his handsome, refined and kindly face, his clear, graceful and unaffected style of "putting things," added to his great familiarity with the theories and the facts of his science, render him at once an interesting and an instructive speaker. His talk on the present occasion fascinated both experts and laymen. He described the discoveries of fossils in the beds near St. Johns, Nova Scotia, determining their Devonian age, and alluded to the vast thickness of metamorphic rocks underlying the St. John or Acadian series, and comprising the Huronian and Laurentian characters, concluding that the foundations of the Atlantic coast, and partly as it were, the walls of the continent, were laid as early as the Laurentian period. He exhibited in the course of his remarks specimens of two species of fossil snails, the only ones yet found in Palæozoic rocks; and also beautiful specimens of the Eozoon, the oldest fossil yet discovered, concerning which minerologists and geologists have disputed. As Prof. KERR, of North Carolina, has presented for inspection samples of EMMONS' celebrated Taconic fossil, the Palæotrochis, we may say that the Association has had this year an extraordinary display of palæontological rarities and notables.

The subjoined list gives a general view of the day's proceedings:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

General Meeting at 10 A. M.

1. On the Velocity of Transmission of Signals by the Electro-magnetic Telegraph—B. A. Gould.
2. On the Structure of Ice in its relations to the sudden disappearance of Ice on Lake Champlain—E. N. Horsford.

Section A, Mathematics and Physics.

1. The Geodetic Triangulation of the Coast of New-England, by Prof. Bache, late Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey—J. E. Hilgard.
2. Preliminary Notice of Experiments on Snow at temperature below 32° Fahrenheit—E. Hungerford.
3. Remarks on Personal Equation in Transit Observations—G. W. Hough.
4. Tellurium a Metal—L. Bradley.
5. On a new method of Measuring Musical Intervals upon a spiral projection—S. D. Tillman.
6. On certain Laws of Production and Trade—E. B. Elliott.

Section B, Natural History and Geology.

1. On some remarkable Fossil Fishes obtained by Rev. H. Herzer from the Devonian rocks at Delaware, Ohio—J. S. Newberry.
2. The Fossil Insects of North America—S. H. Scudder.
3. The Winooski Marble of Colchester, Vt.—C. H. Hitchcock.
4. On the Zoölogical Affinities of the Tabulate Corals—A. E. Verrill.
5. Remark on the Coal Measures of Illinois—A. H. Worthen.
6. New Points in the Geology of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick—J. W. Dawson.

Evening Session—General Meeting at 8 o'clock.

Address by the President, Prof. J. S. Newberry. Subject, "Modern Scientific Investigation—its Methods and Tendencies."

Proceedings of Saturday.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunday, Aug. 25.

But little business was done at the meeting of the Scientific Association on Saturday morning.

Section B convened at the City Hall at 9 o'clock A. M., Col. WHITTESLEY presided. Prof. MARSH read a paper on fossil sponges. The Section then adjourned until evening.

At 10 A. M., by invitation of the Champlain Transportation Company, the members took an excursion on Lake Champlain in the new steamer *Adirondack*, and visited Port Kent, New-York, returning in the afternoon.

Both sections met in the evening.

In section B, Mr. L. H. MORGAN of Rochester, read a paper on the construction of bever dams which was discussed by several gentlemen, and many intering facts were elicited.

C. H. HITCHCOCK read a paper on the compression and the distortion of pebbles.

In section A, papers were read by E. B. ELLIOT of Washington, on certain laws of production and trade, and by Prof. JAMES HYATT of New-York, on the conversion of iron into steel by means of carburetted hydrogen gas.

Interesting papers are to be read Monday.

LETTER FROM THE WOODS.

An Angler's Retreat—Lunch in the Woods—Following a Stream—The Beauties of the Woods.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DE PROFUNDIS SYLVARUM, August, 1867.

"When the swallows homeward fly," and when those punctual aeronauts, the wild geese, wheel their migrating sweep over the broad counties of this imperial State, they can look down with one glance in this region—which is yet far outside of the Adirondacks—upon a score of lakelets flashing back the sun, so small as to escape the surveyor of county maps, and so wilderness-embosomed as to be safe forever from trespassing railroads. The waters being out by continuous rains, the silver rivulets, haunt of the flyfisher, are swollen into racing brimful rapids. Where three days ago he would have waded knee deep to fling a far and wary cast over the transparent surface, a treacherous footing among great stones, rolling under the turbid flood, would now carry him only to shoulder-deep eddies, where the huddled trout scarcely see the ground bait to which he must condescend. In three days more they will again murmur calm and clear, for these mountain brooks are swifter to rise and fall than is even a popular enthusiasm. Therefore, while Sabina fair laments to see, two months before its due date, "wet October's torrent flood her molten crystal fill with mud," we will penetrate the woods, if your zeal for fin and fly will bear mine company, as far as the nearest of those solitary pools. It is not so large as the great reservoir, yet larger, though it looks like one, than any sheet of glass ever annealed, even than that one recorded in Jewish fable, which Solomon is said to have spread out over a pond, deceiving the wisdom of the Queen of Sheba, until she showed the ankle under her crinoline lifted to wade. Where did he get the glass?

Ten miles to walk, of which two are along the decayed, unlovely relics of a plank road, and the rest, far easier, by compass where the blazed track fails, straight into the heart of the forest. The lumberman invades these recesses when Winter bridges the stream and levels the white surface, to choose the tallest hemlocks, and guides his return, in Indian fashion, by notches cut on the trees above his course. We will make no ante-breakfast disturbance of the order of nature. There will be early rising enough at the lake, before the sun burns off the veil of mist which will hide our movements from the fish. If noon finds us on the road, we shall easily reach it in time to build or repair the shanty, provide the night's supply of firewood, and use the young evening hours to learn how much the trout have grown since last year. So we will leisurely select the brightest flies, for these wilderness trout, though not more simple-minded than their cousins of the settlements, yet for reasons to be shown will only snap when the day is dark or the water ruffled, and a serious insect does not then attract them; and we will pack our provisions on the smallest and most portable scale, for a brace or more of partridges will cross our wood path, and at the shanty there will be other fish to fry. A loaf, a ham, a cup of butter, tea, and a lump of salt pork are the essentials, the pork being useful to grill under or inside the fish. There are said to be persons who eat it, sailors and the like, but the gift of all Cincinnati would scarcely tempt me to taste it in civilization. Sugar and tea—not coffee—coffee is a luxury; tea is the true sustainer. Where a teapot is, there is a household. The "bubbling and hissing urn" for this tent of the woods had better be a mere tin cup. The vanity of a new teapot bought at the country store will bother you malignantly on the road, will lose its lid on the path, its handle over the first night's fire, and its nose at the next morning's. Plates—the woods will furnish the freshest golden ones, but tin cups and spoons may go. Add for the more ethereal elements a double flask and a two fold ration of tobacco, and the whole can find its way into our fishing baskets. Then, with one gun, two axes, and three rods, our party of two, with a guide, is ready for the road.

The road has been ready for us—the first two miles of it at least—so long as to have grown tired of waiting, and mouldered back into its original mud. Leaving it, we leave at the same time the last saw-mill, and follow the stream for some distance up along its rocky banks. These are of gray limestone, so old as to have gathered a whitish scurf of moss, flecked with brown patches. All the ridge is a-gush with runlets. There are outlets of ponds, tumbling out of the wilds by the nearest way; cascades dashing for a day, and dry the next; steadier springs, that have scooped little hollows, full of bubble and sparkle; dense cushions of emerald moss, trickling out little rillets, or oozing great drops that hang like pearl fringe on a velvet robe. Before many years these will all have ceased to flash and bubble, when the ax profanes these solitudes. They will pine and shrink, as the naiads that are their spirits will, as their leafy vails are rudely stripped away. Some of them will live long enough to feel the hot breath of their whiter sister, steam, while the cars shriek by. In place of the soft transition from stream to sea, through sundrawn mist to rain and back to their liquid cradles in the mountain peaks, they will suffer a sudden fiery sublimation into vapor, and work their painful way home through oil and grime. For the moment their beauty bids us stay. And here where we are to strike off up that steep hillside while the stream sweeps away round the bold mountain front opposite, we will rest for half an hour, quench our fiery falernian with a few cold drops and fill the first pipe.

Its image springs up at your very feet as if by magic. That strange plant you are looking at, half fungus, half orchis, is the Indian pipe-plant, and very like in its waxy stem and pale inverted bowl, to the spectre of a meerschaum. We countrymen call it by the pretty name of beech-drop, and say it only grows under the shadow of that tree—we are sitting now at the roots of one. How superb is that mass of foliage across the stream—what a graceful ellipse or rather double crescent, one line bending against the blue sky, and the base curving clean along the amber currant. Green, do you call it? Say rather, greens—for I distinguish in its verdure a dozen different tints. And within its one grand sweep, the shapes of the single trees that compose it all vary. They are sketched on a heavy background of hemlocks, sombre-hued, spring up into tall ragged cones. Along the bank floats a fringe of gray-green willow bushes, a feathery and wavering fullness. For deep hues there is the stately walnut, built up in bold defined masses, with glooms of bronze among them, a most patrician tree. Next in the scale of color comes the broad elm, more diffuse and pendant of growth, with leaves small, copious and darkish in lustreless clusters. Then the solid beech shoots out its long flat boughs, disc above disc, the crisp papery foliage flinging off the light from the half-spires that tip its clean-cut points. Near it in shade, of a grave and less glossy tint, is the birch, more loose in form, with a white gleam seen glancing here and there off its bark. Then the regal maple brings a tinge toward yellow in its soft massive tower, bounded by one single curve. Lighter yet in the straggling butternut, a bilious, carelessly-dressed tree, close alongside the delicate ash, with straight fine boughs, veiled rather than covered by yellowish leaflets, wearing a disheveled and sentimental air that appealed to SHELLEY—"the ash and the acacia floating, hang tremulous and pale." This gamut of color is filled out by many finer half-tones—the high gloss of the laurel shines there, and the aspen's olive pallor—and see, as the breeze sweeps past, flinging the spray in our faces, how it strikes the whole mountain-breadth of green into movement, and heightens it with a sudden shudder of brightness, all the leaves turning up their lighter under sides to its flying kiss. For most leaves wear a silvery lining, some glistening, some downy. And as the trees differ, so do the leaves among themselves, no two on the same tree, it is said, being quite alike, an operation it would need several lifetimes to verify. "Like leaves on trees the race of man is found" in this individual dissimilarity, too.

What is the use of noticing all these things, does some one ask? Respected cockney, I am quite unable to give account of any utility use thereof, or to transfer to you any value from it quotable in Wall-street. This is one volume of a million leaves in Nature's library, which it pleases me to turn over in patient detail, and which it would interest and elevate you to learn the alphabet of, against the day when the romantic fascination of stocks fails. These tree-limbs are rounder and more genuine than those you study through your opera-glass. This training of the eye costs nothing and repays the labor a thousand-fold; and it may serve a practical purpose at times. If you are fishing in a region of rattlesnakes, as some of the Pennsylvania streams harbor the horrid reptile, you may not object to know where to fill your pockets with leaves from the white ash and to cut a few of its twigs. Some mysterious antipathy touches that snake with a mortal dread of the white ash, and if you encounter him with that amulet, your friend the *crotalus* will slink away, when otherwise he might get the better of you. Or if in the early Spring you are traversing the woods, the maple trunk in the distance will invite you where you may find its sap distilling into a trough beneath, which will sweetly qualify your *eau-de-vie*. Or should you be caught in a thunder shower, it is as well to be on speaking terms with the beech, whose friendly shelter will be safer than other trees, since it is never struck by lightning, and you will be in less risk *sublegmine fagi*, than under a steel-ribbed umbrella. But it is time to break off these fancies. Ah! just above our heads, in the crevice of the rock, springs a tuft, azure and pensile, of belated hare-bell. We will pluck one, leaving the rest to drop their petals in the moss, and for the sake of old lang syne here celebrate its dewy censer.

Bright dweller of the rocks, their rugged crest
With rich embroidery of blossoms fringing,
Their rifted, worn, and weather-stained breast
With purple tinging!
Fearless though frail, from dizziest crag or ledge,
Free to the breeze thy bells inverted swinging,
Their lips, and thy thin leaflets' narrow edge
Dew-sparkles flinging!
Or quiet, from the restless river's brim
With azure vase cool drops of crystal dipping,
From foamy islets, as they swiftly swim,
The bubbles sipping.
Where, as they sever for the plunging leap,
In liquid gems the amber waters shiver,
Mid airy currents, wakened by their sweep,
Thy petals quiver.
Where through the roof of interlacing trees
With fitful golden glimpse the sun is glancing,
Thy light-hung cup welcomes the passing breeze
With joyous dancing.
O'er walls that hide the fossil life of ages,
With fern and moss a verdant curtain weaving,
Aid nature in the gentle strife she wages,
Time's spoil retrieving.

An hour's hard climbing lifts us to a ridge from which we catch a hazy glimpse of the giant peaks guarding the upper Hudson, and nearer, crossing the land from east to west, runs a range of bold rounded heights, now rolled in gloomy thunder-clouds, that nurse the hidden springs feeding several great rivers. These are the Blue Hills, a famous landmark and boundary line of surveys over the vast patents, of royal and company grant, that once mapped out these countries into private domains, larger than many a German principality. After another rest and pipe the second, we are to plunge, a little way down the further slope, into a bark peeling. Do you know what a bark peeling is? It is the wreck of destruction wrought by lumbermen who have hewn and prostrated right and left all the trees worth robbing of their coats, leaving them as they fell, intertangled in more directions than there are points of the compass. Bushes grow thickly among them, and miry hollows gather, and through this abattis we must force our way, to avoid a swamp at either end. You have crossed a glacier moraine? This is worse. It is not an eighth of a mile across, yet in that small space is packed more toil than in all the rest of the route. These huge trunks are often rotten, or if sound, so slippery with the least wet that the foot glides off as if from glass. Over, under, through, about, among all the obstacles of this inextricable labyrinth, we leap, and clamber, and struggle, and crawl, and flounder, emerging at last breathless and streaming. Another mile through old woods, and we come out suddenly on a crest, two hundred feet above the valley, out of which the lake flashes up on us, silent and lonely, from its dark girdle of low spruces.

The dish of fish which I set out to serve you up has changed under my hand into a dish of vegetables. If you will accept the inverted order of courses, the trout may appear as soon as caught and cooked.

ARMAC.

POLITICAL.

Parties in Tennessee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

EAST TENNESSEE, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1867.

Having lived in East Tennessee for nearly a year, and having been brought in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, white and black, Conservatives and Radicals, I think, without arrogating too much to myself, that I can give a fair statement of the situation of affairs here.

I am no politician, and if no other interests save political ones were at stake I should not trouble either you or myself to try and correct the many misstatements and exaggerations that from time to time have appeared in the New-York papers in relation to this section of the country. Unfortunately, however, all its material interests are injured by them, as capitalists will not invest their money in a country that is given over to lawlessness and anarchy and where no man's life is safe, much less his property. All this the capitalists of the North must believe if they have no other source of information but the public papers, and without the aid of capital from the North the immense mineral resources of the country cannot be developed. There is no money here for that purpose.

We have just passed through one of the most exciting elections possible, because the negro has for the first time exercised the newly-acquired right to vote, and not a single instance of violence or rowdyism is reported in the whole of East Tennessee, and yet there was not one of the immense army of 1,700 men of the famous "Brownlow's Militia," except parts of companies at Bristol (on the line of Virginia) and Knoxville in the whole country to keep the peace.

In your paper of the 3d inst. is the statement that "four-fifths of the whites are disfranchised." The only qualifications necessary to obtain registration papers are loyalty to the Union during the war, or proof of having voted at the Presidential election in 1864. Under this last clause hundreds of rebels to my certain knowledge voted at the late election, they having taken the so-called "amnesty proclamation oath," and voted in 1864. Thus, if one-half of the whites were rebels, which no one believes, or ever did, your figures would be reversed, or nearly so. The assertion that men entitled to registration could not obtain their papers if they were known to favor ETHRIDGE or the Democratic Party, is untrue, at least in general application. Nor do I know of a single candidate who is or was a Register of Elections; certainly no candidate of any importance was one. I cannot well see how the registration could have been in other hands than "BROWNLOW and his men," as they are certainly the dominant party. Your own correspondent at Knoxville furnishes proof that not all the opponents of BROWNLOW were refused registration, when he complains that he was compelled to conform to the law, although it was well known that he came in on BURNSIDE's Staff, and no one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance will accuse him of being a Browndlow man. He has, however, in the same letter done justice to BROWNLOW's private character.

Gov. BROWNLOW is a man of strong feeling and expression, but both political friends and enemies concur in saying that no more generous or kind-hearted man lives than he. Although I do not indorse all his acts, and most assuredly not all he says, still I doubt if there is another man in the State who could have administered its affairs so successfully as he has done.

The Union men of the South, or at least of Tennessee, were divided into three classes:

First—Those that were such from patriotic motives, and were willing and did fight for the cause they loved.

Second—Those who opposed secession, and did all in their power to keep the State in the Union, but after secession was an accomplished fact, either acquiesced or claimed to be neutral.

Third—Those who were Union men both before and after the State seceded, and until President LINCOLN by his proclamation declared the negroes free. These then left the party in disgust, and formed the Southern Copperhead party, of which EMERSON ETHRIDGE was a leader.

Of these three classes only the first is worthy of respect. Those of the second, looked only to their own interest and they were not Rebels only because they had no confidence in the success of the movement. The unionism of the third could not withstand the freeing of the negro. Now both those of the second and third classes are loud in their claim of being original Union men, and of these together with the Rebels, is composed the Conservative anti-Brownlow Party of Tennessee.

If any of those mentioned in the first class are opposed to BROWNLOW, it is because they were opposed to granting the right of franchise to the negro.

Whether the disfranchisement of the Rebels was expedient or not, or whether reinfranchising them at this time would be advisable, I have nothing to say, but I am confident that they would have been but for the defiant spirit exhibited by some of them in the western and middle parts of the State, actuated thereto by the sympathy of President JOHNSON and the teachings of such newspapers as are published at Memphis by ALBERT PIKE and the Pirate SEMMES, and in some other parts of the State by their prototypes.

W.

Political Parties in the South.

NEW-CREEK, West Va., Friday, Aug. 16, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find an article in your paper headed "The Mission of the Republican Party in the South," in which you do great injustice to Gov. BROWNLOW, and that portion of the Republican Party who applaud, uphold and support him. The latter are much more numerous than you seem to suppose. The appearance of a thing changes very much as we view it from different standpoints, and in this case your standpoint certainly has been at too great a distance to discern the true state of affairs in the South. I doubt not had you seen and suffered what BROWNLOW and thousands of loyalists in the Border and Southern States have seen and suffered, and did you know the temper and mind of those who were engaged in the rebellion, you would feel and write very differently. The logic in the article referred to is very good but the premises bad, which spoils the whole thing. To exemplify the matter at issue let us take the present condition of Kentucky and Maryland and of Tennessee and West Virginia. In the latter those who were the friends and supporters of the Government during the terrible rebellion are now in the ascendency, and loyalty was held to be honorable "and treason made odious." But in the former States no man is honored with place and power who has not been guilty of treason and rebellion. That is the practical result of the two theories—BROWNLOW's and that favored by your article above referred to. I think it clear that right, reason and justice demand that loyal men should rule a country saved by them. What incentive would there be to loyalty in case of another rebellion (which none need be surprised at when we contemplate the unparalleled closing of the past) if the Government fails, as it thus far has failed to fulfill its constitutional obligations to its faithful subjects? The loyal men of the Border and Southern States, by their adherence to the Government, made such sacrifices as is seldom the lot of man to make. Life and property, home and friends, nothing was withheld. What had he a right to expect in return? Life and friends taken and destroyed could not be returned; but the poverty and suffering caused by the loss of property by the rebels has not been made good by the Government. She has utterly failed to fulfill that sacred obligation, while untold wealth is left in the hands of those who were engaged in trying to subvert our Government, and in so doing caused the death of so many thousands of our kindred friends and countrymen and took from us so many millions of treasure, beside entailing upon us a national debt of enormous magnitude. Does history, sacred or profane, give such a termination of a war or rebellion?

There are two parties in the Southern and Border States; one the Loyal Union Party, now Republican, who were the fast friends of the Government during the rebellion; the other the rebel, now the Democratic Pro-Slavery State Rights Party, to whom the "lost cause" is as dear to-day as at any period during the rebellion. Party lines are drawn as closely now as during the war. Then, as a consequence, one or the other must rule. Which, I ask should have the aid and sympathy of the great Union Party? The success and ascendancy of the first will secure the fruit of the war—the establishment and maintenance of the important principles then at issue, for which the Union Party made such sacrifices. But should the other party be successful then must the war prove a failure, the blood and treasure lost and spent by the Government go for naught, and the rebels succeed at the ballot-box in doing what they failed to do in the field. That is certainly their present purpose. This false, sickly sentimental sympathy expressed by many for traitors and unrepentant rebels is surely uncalled for. Why offer or extend unasked or unsought such unmixed mercy entirely ignoring that other great principle or attribute *justice?*

J. C.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The Political Situation—Trotting by Dexter—The Provincial Agricultural Show.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

There is little if any change in the political aspect of affairs. The elections are the all-absorbing theme, and the greatest interest is manifested in the various constituencies where contests are to take place. In several there is no opposition, and already some members have been returned unanimously. In Kingston, London, West York and Cornwall it was expected that there would be no opposition to the Ministerial candidates, but opponents were brought out at the last moment, by way of putting the regular candidates to the trouble of going through the formality of an election. The whole thing is a ridiculous farce, and the parties to it should be ashamed. The great contest, however, is the one which begins on Monday, and ends on Tuesday, between Messrs. BROWN and GIBBS, in South Ontario. It is very probable that this election would have been delayed, but the leader of the Opposition bantered the Government, accusing them of bringing on the first elections where they were surest, and intimated that they might try their strength where they were weakest; the result was that Mr. BROWN's own election was brought on first. According to our system of election, the candidates are nominated at different times, sometimes several in separate constituencies on the same days, and a week is allowed to elapse between the day of nomination and the polling, which continues two days. An attempt was made in the last Parliament to have all the elections brought on together, but it was argued that much inconvenience would arise in case a member of the Government, who is directly responsible to the people, should be defeated, as he would be unable to find a vacancy; consequently the bill was thrown out. It frequently happens that a member of the Government is defeated at the polls, and, as he must necessarily hold a seat in Parliament to entitle him to confidence, he is necessitated to try until he finds a seat. It has happened more than once that a member has been unable to secure election, and in that case he had to resign his place in the Cabinet. It would, therefore, be awkward to have the elections all on the same day.

Several nominations have taken place this week, among them the two for this city. The candidates actually before the electors are: In the Eastern Division, Messrs. BEATTY, WORTS and Dr. AIKINS, for the Commons; M. C. CAMERON, Provincial Secretary, Messrs. MEDCALF and STOCK; in the Western Division, Messrs. WALLACE, McDONALD, WALLIS and CROOKS. The contest will be a severe one. Mr. STOCK is the first Roman Catholic who has attempted to run as a condidate in this city. Mr. MEDCALF is a leading Orangeman, but will support the Ministry. The regular Opposition, or anti-Ministerial candidates, are Dr. AIKINS, Messrs. McDONALD, CROOKS and STOCK. The polling will take place on Friday and Saturday next. There is a considerable amount of excitement over the elections in the city, but thus far all is peaceable. The same cannot be said of some other places, for in South Perth one of the stumpers was pelted with eggs, and on Sunday, too. The bitterness of the struggle in some places is most intense; in fact it looks as if the people had lost their senses. It is a great pity that so much ill-feeling has been engendered. Of course both parties accuse each other of commencing the thing; but the fairest way is to blame them equally, for nothing can justify their conduct. No doubt the one party is retaliating upon the other; but there is no getting over the fact that both are bad enough. The most violent in the contest are those of West Montreal, and some of the Western constituencies of Ontario. Mr. MCGEE has evidently brought a great deal of trouble upon himself by his foolish course in exciting what he terms his disloyal countrymen. To be sure he was first set up by the friends of Mr. DEVLIN, and very harshly dealt with; but that was no justification for his course in proving himself incorrect in not long since saying that there were not half a dozen disloyal men among his countrymen in Montreal. If he knew there were so many unfaithful citizens, being a member of the Government at the time, he should have exposed the matter there and then; but he had a little political capital to make in the election, and in using his information has unquestionably damaged himself. The country will hardly care for either DEVLIN or MCGEE.

Dr. STEWART, an old newspaper editor, was nominated on Monday, in opposition to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The object was simply to delay the return of the Premier and cause him to go to the polls. The same thing has been done with Hon. Mr. HOWLAND, and very probably Mr. MCDOUGALL will be treated to a similar kind of annoyance. This is carrying faction with a high hand. If there had been any probability of electing candidates in opposition to those gentlemen, it would have been all well enough.

The famous trotting horse *Dexter* trotted over the Hamilton Driving Park yesterday afternoon, against *Bobby Lewis*, the latter going under saddle. The race excited a vast amount of interest among the sporting fraternity, and drew together a cluster of the principal racing characters in the Province. He will trot on Tuesday next in London. *Dexter* made 2:21 on the second heat, the track being a heavy sand. This is the best time, by fourteen seconds, ever made on the same course. The owner of one of the trotting horses, a lady from near Detroit, was present yesterday. She purchased *Melton* some months ago, from Mr. SIMON JAMES, of Hamilton.

The Provincial Agricultural Show takes place this year at Kingston, on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September. It is not expected to be so successful as preceding ones, owing to the elections. Kingston is not well situated for holding a show; it is a long way from the centre of the great agricultural section of the Province, which usually contributes so largely to the exhibitions, and it becomes expensive to go so far with stock, implements and the like. It will be a good show, however, in many respects.

THE BALTIMORE SCHUTZENFEST.

The Festivities Drawing Near a Close.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

The success of the Schutzenfest, as the festivities draw near to a close, appears to be on the increase. The attendance is large and enthusiastic, and the interest displayed in the affair unflagging. The morning of Thursday was ushered in by a sky of leaden hue, and the rain soon poured in torrents; but the inclemency of the weather did not dampen the spirits of the multitude half so effectually as the non-appearance of President JOHNSON, who, after all, failed to attend. Col. WEBSTER's efforts to arrange for another Presidential visit were ultimately unsuccessful, as was proven by the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1867.

F. RAINE, Esq.: The President desires me to say that official duties of an important character will prevent him from visiting the Baltimore Schutzenfest to-day. He regrets this very much, as he has been very desirous of meeting his German fellow-citizens of Baltimore. EDWIN H. WEBSTER.

Yesterday the grounds were filled to repletion. A grand vocal and instrumental concert was succeeded by the distribution of prizes, the former taking place in the afternoon and the latter in the evening. Toward five o'clock, about one hundred musicians and all the singing societies were assembled. The ever welcome strains of the overture to WILLIAM TELL first filled the air, the first performance being very creditable to the orchestra selected for the occasion. Then Mr. THEIR, the celebrated tenor, who has earned such enviable fame at the different Saengerfests, sang airs from "Zampa" and "Othello," the orchestra subsequently performing variations from "L'Africaine," "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and the Facheltanz. The Hymn to Music was rendered in a superb manner by the Baltimore Saengerbund.

The distribution of prizes next took place, the President making very appropriate remarks while delivering to each fortunate individual the trophy won by his skill. Some of the prizes were of great value.

Owing to the great success of the festival, and in accordance with many requests, it will be continued until Monday night. It is expected that these extra days will be the most brilliant of the festival. The staid and sober portion, who generally refrain from attending monster pic-nics, are becoming quite interested in the *fest*.

A Committee from Philadelphia has been here for several days examining the celebrated Concordia Hall, one of the finest, if not the finest building ever erected for theatrical purposes. It is understood that the Hall to be built in Philadelphia will be put up on the same plans.

QUASIMODO.

THE HAVANA CABLE.

The Wires in Perfect Working Order—Exchange of Congratulations—Late Havana News.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 21,
Via LAKE CITY, Fla., Saturday, Aug. 24.

After seven days and nights of hard work the steamer *Narva* succeeded in grappling the lost cable on Sunday morning.

The following telegrams have been exchanged:

To His Excellency the Captain-General Manzano:

As our facilities of intercourse improve, so may our mutual interests and prosperity increase.

(Signed) E. O. GWYNN, Mayor of Key West.

[Reply.]

To His Honor, E. O. Gwynn, Mayor of Key West:

I celebrate this happy event, which, giving us more rapid communication, will powerfully contribute toward the development of our mutual interests and prosperity.

(Signed) JOAQUIN MANZANO, Captain-General of Cuba.

The first one of these dispatches was sent from Key West at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and delivered to the Captain-General at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The customs regulations at this port are to be rigidly enforced, and not the slightest deviation from the schedule of the new tariff will be permitted.

The mortality at the coolie depots is very great.

An investigation of the financial condition of the Grocers' Bank has been held. It is reported that the bank will soon be forced into liquidation.

Spanish and Mexican gold is one-half per cent. premium at the Spanish Bank.

Difficulties are expected to arise when the new taxes are collected.

The rate of exchange is high, and the outflow of specie is very large.

A Spanish steamer from Cadiz arrived to-day. She brings the intelligence that Gen LERSUNDIE has again been appointed Captain-General of Cuba, in place of Gen. MANZANO, resigned.

It is expected that the new Captain-General will arrive here about December.

Count A. R. MELDEZ TOLEDO, late Intendente of Cuba, is dead.

It is reported that there has been a political disturbance at Villa Cuara, and that some Cubans who were implicated have since been executed.

The American bark *Ocean Home* is soon to be restored to her owners, the charges upon which she was seized not having been sustained.

The sanitary report of this island for the month of July states that there has been 1,219 cases of yellow fever, of which 226 resulted in death. There were also 134 deaths from the small pox.

The steamships *Missouri* and *Morro Castle*, from New-York, arrived yesterday at this port.

COMMERCIAL.—Sugar active; No. 12 is quoted at 8¾ reals ℔ arobe. Exchange firm; on London 19 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris 6 francs; on New-York, currency, 24 ℔ cent. discount. Gold 6¾ ℔ cent. premium.

Opening of a New Theatre in Raleigh, N. C.—Reported Threatened Suppression of the Raleigh Progress.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, Aug. 25.

TUCKER's new theatre was opened on Saturday evening. A large and fashionable audience was assembled within its walls. All the military and civil officials and many prominent citizens were present. Hon. D. L. SWAIN delivered the opening address. The building is one of the finest structures in the South.

A rumor is in circulation to the effect that the Raleigh *Progress* has been threatened with suppression, in consequence of ridiculing Gen. SICKLES.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A British Ship Fired—The Wine Crop of California—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The British ship *Blackwell* took fire to-day, and her deck and rigging were badly injured. She had a cargo of wheat, owned in Liverpool, which was much injured by water.

The wine crop of California this year is estimated at thirty-five million gallons; brandy, half a million gallons.

Mining Stocks are active at irregular rates: Savage, $4,500; Gould & Curry, $600; Yellow Jacket, $910; Hale & Norcross, $3,000; Crown Point, $1,200. Legal-tenders, 71¾@72¾.

Wheat firm at $1 80@$1 85.

Arrived last evening, the Pacific mail steamship *Golden Age*. The passengers left New-York the 1st inst.

Suicide in Hartford, Conn.—Drowning Casualty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 25.

A young man named EDWARD PARSONS, twenty-one years of age, who lived with his step-father, LYMAN WALTERS, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by an over-dose of laudanum. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor for several days previous.

A little son of Dr. EDWARD BROWNELL, of East Hartford, eight years of age, was drowned while bathing in Hocknum River, at 6 o'clock last evening. The body has been recovered.

The Hartford Horse Fair.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Aug. 25.

Everything looks favorable now for the third day of the Horse Fair, which was twice postponed last week on account of the weather. The principal races of the fair are on the programme for to-morrow. There will be a race for matched and fancy horses, one for running horses, a five-mile trot and a race for the fastest trotting horses. *Lucy Thorn, Lucy, Goldsmith Maid* and *Col. Maynard* are entered for the latter race.

Discovery of a Planet.

DETROIT, Sunday, Aug. 25.

Prof. J. C. WATSON, of Ann Arbor, Mich., announces the discovery of a planet hitherto unknown, which was first seen by him last night. It is situated in the Right Ascension one degree and forty minutes, and in declination three degrees and ten minutes south. It is moving west and south.

Prize Fight in Schuylkill County, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 25.

A prize fight occurred in Schuylkill County, Penn., yesterday, between BILLY PARKINSON and TOM KELLY. PARKINSON was declared the winner. Thirteen rounds were fought in eighteen minutes.

Accident to Walter Brown the Oarsman.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

A dispatch from Portland says that WALTER BROWN dislocated one of his ankles yesterday while taking his running exercise. Fears are entertained that he will be unable to meet his engagement with HAMMELL on the 6th proximo.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Nash.

On the 22d of August, 1867, Mr. JAMES NASH, a native of this City, died at Norwalk, Conn., in the 70th year of his age. Mr. NASH was well and favorably known here, where the greater portion of his long life was spent, and where he filled with ability, zealousness and fidelity, several prominent public positions. He was a man of sound and discriminating judgment, of great purity of character, and of habits of simplicity like those which marked the founders of republican institutions, to which he was ardently devoted, and in support of which he always earnestly and faithfully labored. He was modest in demeanor, but extremely firm of purpose, and, withal, was possessed of a very kind heart and indulgent nature. He has left a widow and a large family of children, by whom he was greatly beloved, to deplore his loss and revere his memory; and let us hope that, even in their desolation, they may derive some comfort from the knowledge that his pure and exemplary life will insure him a blessed immortality in Heaven, and that he has left a well-earned and spotless reputation as a lasting legacy to his descendants.

Fire in Front-street.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock this morning Officer CONNOLLY, of the First Precinct, discovered a fire in the premises No. 51 Front-street, occupied by TALLMAN, DREYFUSS & Co., wholesale grocers. The alarm was at once given and the engines were promptly on the ground, but the fire had extended rapidly from the first floor, where it originated, through the open hatchways of the building, and the flames had already communicated to three floors. Before they were extinguished damage was caused to the building amounting to $5,000. The loss on the stock will reach $10,000. The fire was discovered in the office on the first floor, and was plainly of incendiary origin. Just before the fire Officer CONNOLLY and a private watchman observed two men leave the building, and saw them walk rapidly away. This circumstance attracted his attention. None of the proprietors were on the ground, and no facts as to insurance could be obtained.

Hon. G. A. GROW delivered a political address in Montrose, Penn., a few days since. He demanded that the country should reap the full fruits of its triumph in conquering the rebellion, and upheld the action of Congress and condemned that of President JOHNSON. He foresaw a great future for our country—our whole country—if the people are only true to themselves and their principles, and insisted that the principles of free government and equal justice to all men be firmly established throughout the land.

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET, President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER, Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 25) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Billious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills, a remedy mild and certain in action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold everywhere.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel* (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 16 Barclay-st.

Six P.'s.—Poets—Painters—Preachers—Players, Printers and Politicians—all suffer from dyspepsia, nervousness, loss of appetite, liver complaints, and all diseases which they may cure or prevent by the use of PLANTATION BITTERS. If those sufferers took these Bitters, the Poetry would be purer, the Paintings grander, the Sermons livelier, the Acting truer, the Printing neater, and the Politics honester. This splendid tonic invigorates the system, and enables the brain to work healthily.

Perhaps no article was ever so well indorsed by all who have used it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Every Lady has the Management of her own form within her own power. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop physiologically. Depot No. 907 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

BANTA.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 25, SUSIE AUGUSTA, only child of William and Charlotte Banta, aged 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. A. H. Magill, No. 126 Deane-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CONE.—On Saturday, Aug. 24, CASPER FREDERICK UHLHORN, aged 9 months and 13 days, only child of James B. and Elizabeth Uhlhorn Cone.

The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

DUCLOS.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 25, EMMA, wife of Joseph M. Duclos, aged 29 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 23, SEYMOUR WHITING, Jr., only son of Seymour W. and Mary E. W. Ely, aged 3 years, 1 month and 17 days.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot at 12:15 o'clock.

IRWIN.—At his residence, Centreport, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 24, THOMAS IRWIN, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral Tuesday.

KINGSBURY.—At Joliet, Ill., on Wednesday, Aug. 21, GEORGE HERBERT KINGSBURY, infant son of Rev. O. A. and Sarah C. Kingsbury, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 23, RICHARD LAWRENCE, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 117 East 23d-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, on Saturday, Aug. 24, ANNIE BERGEN, only child of Theodore B. and Gertrude V. Lott, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock.

NASH.—On Thursday, Aug. 22, at South Norwalk, Conn., of disease of the heart, JAMES NASH, of this city, in his 70th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, South Norwalk, on Monday, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train leaving New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 9 o'clock A. M.

POTTER.—At Long Branch, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 24, HELEN HOWARD POTTER, daughter of Howard and Mary Louisa Potter, in the 7th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock at No. 23 East 22d-st.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 23, MARY ELIZA, daughter of Robert and the late Mary Roberts, in the 13th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the New-York Hospital on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

TIERS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 25, FRANCIS H. TIERS, of the firm of E. W. Tiers & Co., of this City, in his 56th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., New-York, on Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M.

VAN AMBURGH.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, WM. R. VAN AMBURGH, aged 62 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son, Thomas M. Talman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 262 9th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock.

WOOLSEY.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 24, of heart disease, ELLEN J. ATKINSON, wife of Samuel W. Woolsey, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie on Wednesday morning.

WARMON.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 24, LINCOLN MAE, youngest son of Walter S. and Anna D. Warmon, aged 6 months and 4 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 27.

WATERMAN.—On Thursday last, Aug. 22, Miss MARY B. WATERMAN, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday next at 11 A. M., from the house of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. De Witt, No. 123 9th-st. Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 25, DAVID S. WILLIAMS.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral at the Congregational Church at Flushing, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The train for Flushing will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M., and the boats connecting leave James-slip at 9 o'clock and 34th-st. at 9:10.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO. GEO. H. KITCHEN CO., No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, REV. THOMAS BINNEY.—See Portraits, Characters and Biographies in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Sept. Newsmen have it.

WHY THEY WORK WONDERS.

People ask how it is that RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS work such wonders in bilious disorders. It is because they are composed of the most valuable active elements of the finest aperient and anti-bilious herbs and gums, without any admixture of the grosser parts. Furthermore, they are the only Pills ever manufactured that contain a vegetable substitute for mercury, at once thoroughly efficient, and entirely harmless.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by Druggists.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.—STUDIES IN Physiognomy: the Murmurer and the Saucebox analyzed and illustrated; Voices—what they indicate. In Sept. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cts. Newsmen have it.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The third number of the GLOBE, containing some of the suppressed reports in the Treasury Department, and other evidence fully sustaining any allegations against the Department, will be issued TUESDAY MORNING, 27th inst. To be had at the office of publication, No. 76 William-st., and at the news stands. EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE WINE TRADE.

Among the Wine Houses in Europe to whom Prize Medals have been awarded at the great Paris Exposition this year are the following, viz.:

Messrs. WELSH BROTHERS, of Madeira, Senor H. J. M. CAMACHO, of Madeira, for the finest specimens of Old and New Madeira Wines.

Messrs. REBELLO, VALENTE & CO., of Oporto, for the finest qualities of Port Wines.

The sole agent in the United States for the above-mentioned houses is Mr. J. G. WELSH, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York.

TRUE AND FALSE MARRIAGES.—SEE Sept. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it. 30 cts.

WITH A BOX OF PHOENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL REMAIN closed until MONDAY, Sept. 2.

HON. RICHARD D. CONOLLY.—SEE his likeness and life in Sept. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it.

FARMING IN MINNESOTA.

A Large Farm—Seventeen Hundred Acres of Wheat—Crop of Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Bushels.

A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, who has recently visited the farm of OLIVER DALRYMPLE, Esq., in Washington County, that State, writes as follows concerning it:

"The land owned by Mr. DALRYMPLE consists of two thousand acres, of which seventeen hundred are in wheat, and divided into three farms under the following designations: The Grant farm, the Sherman farm and the Sheridan farm. The first of these is a farm of a thousand acres, seven hundred and twenty of which are in one field, inclosed with a neat and substantial board fence. On one side of this field stands the well-ripened grain thickly covering the ground, on the other for a mile in extent the grain is gathered in the sheaf, presenting to one scope of the eye thousands of shocks put up in regular rows. On this farm seven reapers are at work, each drawn by four horses, which follow each other in regular order, and side by side through the heavy grain, cutting an aggregate swath of forty-nine feet. There are seventy-three men at work, who are paid each $2 50 per day and board. The routine of the labor is as follows: Breakfast in time to be in the field at 6 o'clock; lunch at 4 and supper at 7.

These operations are applicable to the Grant farm. Upon the other farms other reapers and men are likewise employed. Upon the several farms the proprietor has had erected full sets of substantial buildings of sufficient capacity for one hundred men and about the same number of horses. It is sufficient to say that these are model farms, and all operated for the specialty of wheat raising. The labor required to harvest and thresh the grain of a crop like this, thirty years ago, would have rendered such a thing impossible. Now, with such auxiliaries as the reaper and the thresher, the work is but the calculation of the amount of machinery requisite. It was only last Monday, the 12th inst., that the machines were put in motion, and the calculation is to have the whole seventeen hundred acres cut by the 21st, which will be at the rate of one hundred and fifty acres each day. By the 22d inst. five threshers and cleaners will be put to work in the field where wagons will load for the river depot, and in ten more days from that time this immense yield will be in the bushel and offered at market. The land upon which this crop was grown, is high rolling prairie, and was broken up last year, and the seed sown this Spring from the 1st to the 10th of May.

The probable result is based upon the opinion of good farmers, who are capable of forming a correct estimate of the quantity of grain either in the shock or standing uncut. This crop has been visited by the neighbors, and their judgment is that there will be from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. Take the lowest estimate, and we have, on 1,700 acres, 42,500 bushels of wheat, which at present prices delivered at market, say $1 30 per bushel, will amount to the snug sum of $63,750. It is not only safe to say that this is the largest yield of wheat given to any man in the United States this year, but probably the most profitable of any crop produced for the same time in any State. I am informed by a gentleman on the ground, who knows the cost of the property, that at these figures Mr. DALRYMPLE will not only be reimbursed for the original outlay for land, houses, labor, seed, fences, implements, horses, &c., but will have a clear profit of at least $20,000.

Financial Situation of the City of Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 20.

The exhaustion of the City Treasury, and the efforts of the City Council to replenish its funds by authorizing the City Register to borrow $800,000 on the promissory notes of the Corporation, have been heretofore stated. The City Register has, however, been unable to obtain money therefor at the usual rates, and consequently the creditors and officers of the city have been unable to procure payment of their claims. The City Register having been unable to pay the semi-monthly requisitions of the Commissioners of Police, they have been compelled to borrow the money by exercising the power given them under the Police Law. The Commissioners have obtained $22,000 from the First National Bank upon their requisition for that amount, indorsed by the City Register. They also borrowed last week $22,000 from the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank for four months. Next week the Commissioners will borrow a like amount from some other bank, after which time the Register is of opinion that he will be able to meet their requisitions. The exact amount of money required to pay off the entire Police force every two weeks is $20,486 44, which does not include the salary of the Commissioners. The City Council will reassemble on the first Monday in September, when, unless new measures are proposed, it will be compelled to authorize the sale of a portion of the $3,500,000 of stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company owned by the city, or to authorize the City Register to hypothecate it as security for the necessary loans required by the Corporation to meet its cash demands. Upon this action of the City Council, the City Register probably relies for his ability in future to meet the demands against the city treasury.

Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., has opened its doors to women on the same terms as to young men. They can enter the College classes and take the regular four years' course. The *Western Christian Advocate* says: "We heartily concur in all parts of this arrangement. Mind has no sex; why should not equal opportunities be given to all mankind? Woman may have peculiar sphere, but if the college is the place for culture, for education, she needs and deserves as much of it as man."

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, FOR SALE AT 90, BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues BOUGHT AND SOLD, OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS, AT FULL MARKET RATES.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16, 1867.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid at the Chatham National Bank, New-York.
L. OWEN, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENderson County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Apply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 24—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	110⅝	110¾	Gold	140⅝	140¾
Coupon, 1881	111½	111¾	Aug. 7.30	107⅜	107½
5-20 Regist'd '62	108¾	109	June 7.30	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	July 7.30	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109¾	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅜	110⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 C. '65, new	108¼	108⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 C. '67, new	108⅜	108½	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅜
10-40 Reg	99	99½	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Coupon	102⅞	103	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115	115⅜

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 24, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC. No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 75 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $3 25 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL .... $1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.
It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.
TRUSTEES.
A. A. LOW, SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr., EDWARD B. WESLEY, GEO. G. WILLIAMS, HORACE F. CLARK, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, ELISHA RIGGS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JAS. M. WATERBURY, FREEMAN CLARK, AMASA J. PARKER, ALLEN MUNROE, WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, FRANCIS SKIDDY, BENJ. H. HUTTON, DAVID DOWS, HENRY STOKES, HENRY E. DAVIES, HENRY K. BOGERT, JAS. M. McLEAN, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., DANIEL C. HOWELL, GEORGE W. CUYLER, JAMES FORSYTH, JONATH'NW. FREEMAN, JOHN MAGEE.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.
The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.
For full particulars and terms, apply at office of UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
CONTINENTAL, WASHINGTON, AMERICAN, MARKET, } FIRE.
ATLANTIC, GREAT WESTERN, PACIFIC and COMMERCIAL, } MARINE.
Wanted at No. 46 Pine-st., by WM. C. GILMAN.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.
TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.
A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;
NOTICE
is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.
Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them.
JAMES I. DAY, President.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK. No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000. Interest on new deposits commences Sept. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. ALL DEPOSITS made on or before the FIRST OF ANY MONTH will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 709 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 515 8th-av., corner 29th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 17, 1867.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867	308,179
LIABLITIES	2,072

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOtice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway, Are closing out the entire balance of LINEN DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway, Have a very complete assortment of REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS, of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway, Have a very complete assortment of IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS. ALSO, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

CARPETS.
VELVETS, TURKEYS, MOQUETTES and AXMINSTERS, IN THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS, just received by last steamers.
ALSO, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at ONLY $1 75 PER YARD.
BODY BRUSSELS, at ONLY $2 50 PER YARD.
THREE-PLYS, EXTRA SUPERS AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., at prices proportionately low.
A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOS, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAID AND PLAIN WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS, CHALLIES, PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c., AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, &c. AT POPULAR PRICES. 14th-st. and 6th-av. No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 79 for 25 shares of the capital stock of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the City of New-York, in the name of Abel H. Rogers, Trustee for Mechanics' Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as application has been made to the Association for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the one lost or mislaid. T. CLENDENEN, N. G., Mechanics' Lodge No. 113.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY STYLISH BAY horses, 15¾ hands high, splendid action, perfectly matched and fast. Both sired by the famous horse *Rattler*. Price $2,500. Warranted sound. Ask for ROBERT, at Opera Stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE on Militia of the Constitutional Convention it is recommended that the elective rights of regimental field officers as they now exist be withdrawn, and that brigade commanders shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.
This action is almost identical with that attempted at the last meeting of the Legislature and which was deemed so obnoxious by the National Guard throughout the State.
Every member of the National Guard, whether officer or private, is deeply interested in the preservation of the elective system and of keeping a door open for himself through which he may obtain that reward by promotion at the hands of his fellow-guardsmen to which by his soldierly qualities he may be entitled, and it should not be lost sight of that the withdrawal of the elective rights from regimental field officers creates a precedent for the same withdrawal being extended throughout the other grades. A meeting of officers will be held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment (by permission,) corner 4th-st. and Broadway, at which all who are opposed to the above change of system are invited to be present.
(Signed) LLOYD ASPINWALL, Brigadier-General, President State Military Association.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1867.
IN VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES the yellow fever is now making in Galveston, the undersigned beg to say that they will with pleasure take charge of any contributions for relief of the consequent suffering, and will remit the same to the Galveston Howard Association for distribution.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—WE MAKE a specialty of attending to orders for advertising in newspapers at the South. Parties interested should call or address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

SALE CORRUGATED IRON DAILY, AT 12½. Private sale at all hours. No. 525 East 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AT BEDELL'S, NO 330 4TH-AV., CORNER of 25th-st., are wanted a number of first-class servants, suitable for the country and families returning to the City, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and girls for every work.

STATIONERY CLERK WANTED—ONE fully competent to take orders for blank books and lithographic work, and see that the work is properly executed, only need apply. Address M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, COMpetent to assist at the desk and be generally useful in a merchant's office. Address, stating salary expected, with references, L. M., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNtry; chances given good men to make $12 daily without risk. Apply soon to DOUBLEDAY, No. 436 Pearl-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. OFFER for sale a number of first-class and medium houses, varying in price from $10,000 to $100,000. Printed lists giving full particulars will be furnished on application at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET—LOTS for sale, near the Grand Boulevard, and on the different avenues; rents collected. GILBERT & CO., No. 963 2d-av., and No. 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, fruit lands, village lots and water powers. For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy; no fever and ague; water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y., or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BODY OF SUPERIOR grazing land in West Virginia, but little improved; a large proportion will make the finest meadow; sets in blue grass of itself when cleared, and will graze four thousand head of cattle when properly improved; must be sold soon; a gentleman now in the City will show the land. Call at Room No. 1 French's Hotel.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $9,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 24 acres with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, 14 Broad-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY Hill to let, and one of the most desirable locations in this City. The four-story brown-stone front house No. 135 East 26th-st., corner Lexington-av.; house and furniture in perfect order; rent $400 per month. Inquire on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT Tompkinsville, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of first landing, to let to a small, careful family from Oct. 1 to June 15; view of the bay; rent $100 per month. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, genteel, three-story, extension dwelling, Nos. 102, 110 Ryerson-st., just put in good order; nice neighborhood; gas and water. Also a furnished house. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT houses on Gramercy-square, 20th-st., in perfect order from cellar to garret; rent $550 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 18TH-st., near Irving-place; now ready for immediate occupation; to 1st May; rent $300 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO let to a private family, in a first-class location; terms moderate. Address A. R., Station G.

DESK ROOM—VERY LOW, IN HANDSOME, light, airy offices, second floor, No. 25 Chambers-st., Rooms No. 6 and 7. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN A FIRST CLASS house, three or four story, with all the modern improvements; must be in a good location and from 22 to 25 feet front. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE the second floor, furnished, in a private house; location between 14th-st. and 30th-st. and Madison and 6th avs.; references given and required. Address C. B. S., Box No. 466 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs., and above 23d-st., until May 1; possession wanted about the 1st October; references given. Address J., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE A GOOD HOUSE, on or near 5th-av. Address Box N. Box No. 1,667, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, a furnished house between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, Box No. 881 Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife of respectability; not above 42d-st.; private family preferred; require two rooms connecting; price to be about $200 per month; first-class reference given and required. Answers, with particulars, solicited from parties having good accommodations, and who reside in a good locality. Address W. W., Box No. 5,044 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY CONsisting of gentleman, wife, three children and two servants; an entire second floor, with parlor and private table required; location between 4th and 6th avs. and above 23d-st.; possession wanted about Oct. 1; unexceptionable references required and given. Address, giving location, price and full particulars, J., Box No. 5,933, Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a small quiet family where there are no other boarders, with a back room on first or second floor, facing east, west or south, up town, west of 3d-av. state terms, and near what avenue, east or west. Address LENOX, Box No. 162 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families; also single gentlemen at moderate rates. Réunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO ladies can obtain board in a private family within one hour's sail from the City by steamboat every hour, and by car every five minutes; location on the Harlem River. Address T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, with parlor and two bedrooms, not above second story, and room for servant; $150 per month will be paid. Address ANGUS, Box No. 801 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD.—WANTED, FROM 1ST October till May next, board for a gentleman, his wife and daughter; front room with one connecting desired; state terms. Address BENJAMIN, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AN entire floor or suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private table; unexceptionable references required. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2112 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 416 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR 9th-av.; large front and back rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with good board. Terms moderate.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FROM Sept. 15 for a gentleman and wife in a strictly private family; references required. Address, stating location and terms, WINTER, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT No. 40 East 26th-st., near the Hoffman House, will rent, without board, two or three eligible rooms to gentlemen.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES and single gentlemen can be accommodated with large rooms and first-class board, at moderate prices, at No. 306 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—An elegantly furnished back parlor and two hall bedrooms, with first-class board in a private family. References exchanged.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let en suite or single. Board if desired. References required.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors can now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS for a family, first-class board, at No. 15 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE LAKE, SIX miles back of Newburgh, at a farmhouse, within three hundred feet of the lake; pleasant shady lawn; good boats and fishing; good living; only a few boarders taken. Address R. W. GENUNG, Orange Lake, Newburgh, N. Y. Refers to Henry, Moore & Genung, No. 522 Broadway.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY. A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.
Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 28.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 307 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.
As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.
Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THOS. HYATT, President P. M. A.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, White Plains, N. Y. MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, At No. 907 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS JAUDON'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place, New-York, or address the Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any banch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Wyoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $300 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls; her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

AT $2 50, WRITING 20 LESSONS, BOOKkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling taught, in private rooms. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Always in session.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av, and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

PRICES REDUCED.
LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 5.
For circulars, apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or the Principal, Rev. D. N. SMITH.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 430 BROOME-ST., N. Y., Is having brisk demand for Teachers in all departments of instruction. Special need of experienced gentlemen, in English branches; many for classics; several Professors music for best schools; Ladies for music, also, for French and music. All teachers who want places should apply now. Personal applications are preferred. Application Form sent when required.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR A DISTRICT school in the country. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had on Tuesday, Aug. 27, between 9 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE teacher in New-York, of decided Christian character, and mental and physical energy; one familiar with public school routine preferred. Address C. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, a teacher for drawing and higher English, who can sing common devotional music. Address, giving references, TEACHER, Box No. 1,156, Middletown, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands the business in both the English and American styles in all their branches; is an excellent baker; will be found trustworthy in her situation; has no objections to the country; City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls, &c. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a private family as cook; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing, or attend butter-making; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman; understands her business in all its branches; good baker; City or country, good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE GIRLS AND women immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.; five laundresses, excellent waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, excellent cooks and 20 cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is tidy, willing and kind; desires a good home and expects to work for it; has good reference. No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a young Protestant woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups, jellys; game; will do the coarse washing. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in style, or regular family seamstress and waitress on a lady and child; wages $12. Call at 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with three years' reference from former employer; can milk; fully understands the care of a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPAble girl to do cooking or as general servant; will be found neat, respectful and economical, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as first-class cook and to wash and iron, or as laundress. Call or address FIDELITY, No. 69 6th-ave.; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family to do general housework; City references given. Call at No. 132 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class laundress; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 208 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business in a private family; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 289 18th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; is capable of taking a man's place; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; can furnish three years' reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, pastry, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class nurse and seamstress or chamberwork; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook and housekeeper, where a kitchen maid is kept; good reference. Address A. B., Peekskill Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

REMOVAL.—C. C. BEDELL TAKES THE LIBerty to inform his patrons and the public generally that he has removed the Servants' Institute from No. 311 4th-av. to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., opposite side, where he will continue to supply as usual with first-class servants of every description, both male and female, for City and country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care and general treatment of horses; is an experienced driver; can clip and singe, which his late employer can certify; will be found humble and obliging; City or country; good reference given. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YEARLY SITUATION, BY A sober, honest and industrious young man as plain gardener, and will take care of a cow and horse; will make himself generally useful; has good references. Call on or address M. H., No. 9 John-st., New-York, seed-store, next week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; one that understands his business in all branches and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference. Address M. D., Box No. 2 3 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that understands his business in all the branches, and laying out of new places and draining; is middle-aged; has the best reference. Address M. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; is middle-aged; will make himself useful; best of reference. Address M. H., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, SINGLE man, a situation; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and driving, and is a good plain gardener; has good City reference from his last employers. Address B. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR MAN AND wife; the man as thorough farmer and vegetable gardener, the wife to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress; both willing to make themselves useful; have the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands his business in both points; can milk; is not afraid to work; has the best of reference from his last place. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address S. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; understands his business; best of references; no objection to the country. Call on, or address for two days, W. H., Jackson's grocery, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a smart young man; thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED coachman and groom, by a thoroughly competent man; the best City references for honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands it; willing to make himself generally useful; best of references can be given. Address T. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LARGE stout boy, 16 or 17, as useful boy, to take care of horses, drive, and work on a farm garden; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man who understands his business perfectly. Address JOHN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN, is in need of employment; is a good scholar; would assist at any mercantile or mechanical business, or anything that offers. Address J. L. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, grooms, bar-tenders, waiters, footmen, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY, No. 534 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 persons testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TARIFA....Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA....Wednesday, Aug. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin $110; steerage $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Sept. 7
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Sept. 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND BREST.
The elegant British iron steamship, WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons burden, EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
First Cabin....$110
Second Cabin....75
Steerage....30
Railroad tickets to Paris and excursion tickets, available for six months, at reduced rates.
For passage, apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States Mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK....Sept. 7
KANGAROO....Oct. 5
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY A. M. until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The well-known and popular side-wheel steamships of the above line will sail regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, GREENE, Master, Sept. 5.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to GEO B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Sept. 7.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 9½ A. M.	
Monday, Aug. 26, 11 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 24..2½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 26..6 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25....9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26..3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26..6½ A. M.	
Monday, Aug. 26....12 M.	

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 30th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 260 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. G. W. TIERS, Agent.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M. To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:30 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M. | Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M. | Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, FRONTING ON THE EAST RIVER, TOGETHER WITH BULKHEAD, PIERS AND WATER RIGHTS, SITUATE BETWEEN WALL AND FULTON-ST. FERRIES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate, viz.:
FIRST.—The stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," A, B, C, D, the lot being 234 feet front on the river, with an average depth from the bulkhead of 207 feet to Furman-st., together with the bulkhead and water right in front thereof.
SECOND.—The store known as "Robert's Wall-street Store," E, the lot having a front on the river of 106 feet and 240 feet deep to Furman-st., with the pier in front thereof, 2?x250 feet.
THIRD.—The lease of the adjoining stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," F, G, H, I, J, with the two piers in front thereof.
FOURTH.—The lease of the stores Nos. 60 and 62 Atlantic Dock.
FIFTH.—The lease of the office on the second floor of No. 105 Front-st., New-York.
The property can be seen by applying on the premises, and maps, with full information, can be had at the office of Messrs. Robert & Co., No. 105 Front-st., or at the auctioneer's office.
The tools and implements will be sold at the Wall-st. stores on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock M.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4,000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2,500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.,
103 carpenters', &c., clamps,	110 wagon saddletrees,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2,483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,332 feet linen hose.
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 feet gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8,100 feet coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	39 lbs. iodide potassa,
100 lbs. calomel,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	100 lbs. alum,
546 lbs. sulphur,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
	56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.
Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.
Terms: cash, in Government funds.
By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster. JAMES M. MOORE, Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:
72,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue)
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
83,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 pairs Boots.
16,653 pairs Bootees.
12,880 pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,600 pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woolen Blankets.
20,000 Pickaxes.
15,400 Pickax Handles.
These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.
A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General, JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekeeper.

FIFTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE.
75,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1867.
The DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon.
SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS
of fresh-mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
TEN THOUSAND TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J.
Terms—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, Monday, Aug. 26, at 11½ o'clock, within the store:
195 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, landing ex steamer *Erin* from Liverpool.
1 cask Sicily wine.
Immediately after in front of store:
1 licensed vender's horse, wagon and harness.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 17, 1867.
IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz.:
Four barracks, each 58.9x22.4x30.
Two mess rooms and kitchens, each 58.9x22.4.
One officers' quarters, 80.10x22.12.
One hospital laundry, 100x21x15.
One building, 45.5x21.6.
Terms of sale cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.
A deposit of 10 per cent. on amount of bids will be required. RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. G.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISION, CLOTHING, &c., at auction, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provision and Clothing.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., a large quantity of Provision, Clothing, small stores, &c., consisting in part as follows:
PROVISION.

7,877 lbs. bread.	49 lbs. tea.
489 bbls. beef.	18,727 lbs. coffee.
338 bbls. pork.	27,779 lbs. butter.
25 bbls. flour.	195 lbs. desiccated potatoes.
8,318 lbs. rice	884 gallons beans.
14,093 lbs. dried apples.	16,940 lbs. cabbage in curry.
51,736 lbs. pickles.	
12,468 lbs. sugar.	

CLOTHING.

45 pea jackets.	474 blue flannel over shirts.
279 round jackets.	661 blue flannel under shirts
114 blue flannel jumpers.	381 blue flannel drawers.
153 cloth trowsers.	288 yards satinet.
122 satinet trowsers.	153 yards flannel.
10 canvas duck trowsers.	18 yards sheeting.
48 sheeting frocks.	237 yards canvas duck.
22 yards nankeen.	212 pairs calf shoes.
31 mattresses.	268 pairs kip shoes.
99 blankets.	49 pairs boots.
70 cloth caps.	38 pairs socks.
12 silk handkerchiefs.	25 pairs mittens.
79 seamless coats.	152 pairs pilot cl'th trowsers
536 yards pilot cloth.	6 straw hats.
2,420 yards blue cloth.	

SMALL STORES.

1,899 lbs. tobacco.	534 lbs. sewing silk.
424 lbs. soap.	514 lbs. thread.
6,901 bottles mustard.	11,309 bottles pepper.

Also, a quantity of buttons, ribbon, tape, brushes, &c.
CONTINGENT.
1,000 lbs. candles, lot scales, weights, measures, &c.
GEORGE F. CUTTER, Paymaster, U. S. N.

H. COOLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE THIS DAY BY H. COOLEY, office No. 27 New Chambers-st., at 11 A. M., the entire stock, fixtures and good will of a neatly-fitted up drug store, No. 70 New Chambers-st. Elegant counters, drawers, show cases, &c.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,
6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:
3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.
2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.
500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.
500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.
2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.
3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.
4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.
5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.
6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.
7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.
Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening. A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office. THOMAS CORNELL, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN partition, JOSEPH F. BRUSH and others against JOHN V. BRUSH and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Forsyth-st., running thence easterly along Delancey-st. one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., the point of beginning, being one hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.
WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.
J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
P. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad litem and Attorney for Defendants.
E. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray.
au5-law6w-M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

HUDSON RIVER SLATE COMPANY,
Office No. 25 Park-row, New-York, offer for sale their beautiful Blue Slate for
Billiard Beds, Mantels,
Sills and Lintels, Slate Dust,
N. O. Burial Slabs, Tiles,
Plain and Fancy Curbing, Flagging,
Counter Tops, Cemetery Stock.
Slabs and Blocks of any size or pattern.
Orders received at the Agency, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.
HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 182 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION FREE—Dr. Severius, from the Medical Colleges of London and Paris, guarantees to cure all private diseases of the most stubborn kind, rapidly and without injury to the constitution. Highest testimonials. Dr. SEVERIUS, No. 118 Rivington-st.
Consultations on Sundays.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; an interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN GREENLAND SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.
THIRD WEEK AND MOST IMMEDIATE SUCCESS of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new picturesque drama of life and love in these times, called

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
Played every night to crowded and fashionable audiences, which re-demand with enthusiasm the GREAT SENSATIONAL SCENES.
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT!
HOW THE POOR LIVE!
THE PIERS OF THE CITY BY STARLIGHT!
HOW THE LOST TRIBE SPEND THEIR EVENINGS!
THE BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF A HOME OF LUXURY!
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE!
THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN!
These varied and romantic incidents further enlivened by beautiful new scenery and a cast of characters by the star combination, including Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mrs. WRIGHT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., in the leading parts.
"UNDER THE GASLIGHT" MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Seats secured in advance.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.—EVERY EVENING, and Saturday matinee, at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 26, AT 8.
1. Grand March—"Nuptiale" (new)....Gounod
2. Overture—"Reisolust"....Lobe
3. Waltz—"Fantasiebilder"....Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"L'Etoile du Nord"....Meyerbeer
5. Overture—"Robespiere"....Litolff
6. Traeumerei....Schumann
7. Polka Mazurka—"Lob der Frauen"....; Polka—"Leichtes Blut".... } Strauss
8. Finale—"Lorely"....Mendelssohn
9. Overture—"Zampa"....Herold
10. Quartette—"Rigoletto"....Verdi
11. Polka—"Linnet"....Bosquet
12. Galop—"Champagne"....Lumbye
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory) No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.
The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.
For full particulars see circulars.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
N. B.—The great Rubenslund is engaged as Professor.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
Class books will be opened on Monday, Sept. 2. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned. MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.—THE GREAT railroad scene—a wondrous stage effect; every night and Saturday matinee. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.
2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.
3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.
4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 32d-st.
5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.
6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. The west side of 1st-av. and both sides of 2d-av., from 74th to 79th sts.: also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 73th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.
2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.
3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.
4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th any 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.
5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.
6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safty-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed. ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 260 West-

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.
ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
T. B. PUGH....Lessee and Manager
SECOND WEEK.
UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH!
MRS. F. W. LANDER
in her magnificent impersonation of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THIS EVENING.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR...as....EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
EMPHATIC INDORSEMENT BY THE WHOLE OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Herald.
Mrs. Lander has in her rendering of Elizabeth added new lustre to the honors which have heretofore graced her career. We pronounce it equal to that of Ristori, perhaps superior in many points.
From the Times.
Mrs. Lander's acting is simply admirable.
From the Tribune.
Mrs. Lander's Queen Elizabeth is a noble impersonation.
From the World.
Mrs. Lander's personation of the title role reveals a very elevated order of dramatic talent.
From the Evening Post.
With the fidelity of a true artist, Mrs. Lander gives her conception of Elizabeth's life a central consistency, which of itself should place her high among the world's best actresses.
From the Express.
Nowhere was the actress untrue to her conception of the part, or exaggerated in her impersonation.
From the Leader.
Seldom as we feel inclined to apply the word genius in our estimate of an artist's theatrical success, in this instance we are obliged to do so.
From the Citizen.
It would be difficult to find qualities more happily wedded to the idiosyncracies of the difficult, and at times, embarrassing, character of Elizabeth.
From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.
To the student of history it seems as though Mrs. Lander had stepped in form from the pages of history, the *Elizabeth* of our understanding in look, manner and costume.
From the New-York Courier.
It is a most admirably conceived and thoroughly rendered picture; an evidence of both the genius and skill of the artist, and of that perfect tact which makes art conceal art.
From the Atlas.
The part of *Elizabeth* is now to thousands of Americans what it never was before, intelligible and complete.
From the New-York Dispatch.
Let it be sufficient to say that her Elizabeth was a triumph. She gives the character the full swing of varied emotion which the Italian writer has displayed so much skill in indicating, and has added another, and the greenest leaf to the wreath of laurel she has so long worn.
From the Sunday Times.
"Elizabeth" has been played here during the week, and to increasingly large audiences. The performance is throughout one of remarkable merit.
From the Mercury.
Her performance is that of a thorough artiste. She does not lose a point; nor does she fail in making those she attempts. Her death scene is a great performance.
From the Daily News.
The most careful study is evinced in all her personations.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission....75 cents
Reserved seats in Parquette and Private Boxes....$1 50
Private Boxes....$6 00 | Proscenium Boxes....10 00
Dress Circle....75 cents | Family Circle....50 cents
The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway; W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Ruhlmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre during Mrs. Lander's engagement, arrangements have been made for omnibuses to run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.—THE PIERS OF the City and Hudson River by starlight: dance and eccentric musical medley by "The Lost Tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FOURTH WEEK!
Overwhelming success of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA.
A GENUINE FUROR!
CROWDED HOUSES!!
SONGS, DANCES and SCENES ENCORED.
And early every night the triumphant bulletin of "STANDING-ROOM ONLY."
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
John Brougham's great dramatization of DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP," LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
LITTLE NELL, THE MARCHIONESS, } ....LOTTA
Incidental to the piece a scene of stirring and diversified interest representing AN ENGLISH FAIR.
Patrons will greatly subserve their convenience and avoid the nightly rush around the Box-office, by SECURING SEATS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26,
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
ANOTHER WEEK.
Fifth and positively last week in New-York of Fulton and Maeder's great sensational Drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
A most exciting, interesting and powerful drama.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
Nightly witnessed by large and delighted audiences
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
The greatest success of the season.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
Ruins of Yarborough Tower by moonlight.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
FARO, ROULETTE AND KENO!

UNDER THE GASLIGHT HAS BEEN witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Will be played every night and Saturday matinee. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Extra performance for the COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, TO MESSRS. JOE COBURN AND ROCKY MOORE.
The following gentlemen have generously volunteered their valuable services of the dramatic profession: Mr. J. W. Lingard, Miss Emma Reignolds, Mr. W. K. Lingard, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. G. W. Malmburg, Mrs. Crompton, Mr. James Davis, Mlle. Devere.
And the following gentlemen of the prize ring, viz.: Messrs. Bill Ryall, Rocky Moore, Peter Morris, Mike Coburn, Jim Dunn, Dooney Harris, Joe Colurn and Tom Allen, Harry Hill and his two sons, Mr. Harding, the Champion Runner, Thomas Nolan, A. Frank, A. Gibson and W. H. Martin.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
LAST WEEK OF CASTE,
and the great distribution of characters.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY—LAST CASTE MATINEE.
MONDAY, Sept. 2—EDWIN FORREST.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.—TOMBS POLICE Court—one of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. Every night and Saturday matinee. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 233 East 21st-st.—The instruments of this firm are unsurpassed, and as a first-class Piano are, in price, the most reasonable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher of music, Latin and French, in a Seminary; will play organ; also furnish piano. Address MUSIC, No. 14 Vesey-st., for one week.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FURNITURE business in which $70,000 are now invested; location of factory (which is one of the best in this country) extremely favorable, with unusual facilities for manufacturing at a low cost. For a man of character and experience in the trade, having $30,000 to invest, an opportunity is offered of engaging in a well-established and profitable business. For further information address, with real signature, FURNITURE, Box No. 2,516 Post-office, New-York.

FACTORY WANTED—TO LEASE—WITHIN 50 miles of New-York City, with 34 to 40-horse power, steam or water. Address, for two days, with full particulars, H. C. MARTIN, Box No. 2,874 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN G. MOTT & SON, has been dissolved by the death of John G. Mott. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, who will use the firm name in liquidation, and who will continue the business under the name of JOHN G. MOTT'S SON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1867.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Second Annual Convention in Chicago—The Reports and the Discussions on the Labor Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1867.

The second annual session of the National Labor Congress commenced in this city on Monday. The representation is quite respectable from the various subordinate bodies in all sections of the country. The first day was mostly spent in preliminary business—the appointment of Committees, the receiving and disposing of credentials, &c. Delegates were present at the opening of the session from New-York, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana and Iowa.

In the afternoon the President of the National Labor Union, J. C. C. WHALEY, submitted a long report of the operations of the Association during the past year, and touching upon various matters connected with the labor movement throughout the country. It related mainly to the internal workings of the general organization, and of the subordinate Unions. It stated that four States had passed laws making eight hours a day's work. But in neither of these, we believe, has it been carried into effect. The report was received with applause and referred to a Committee of three. The report of the Secretary referred principally to office work, and is of no public importance. The Treasurer's statement showed receipts to the amount of $205, and an expenditure of $187. Committees were announced on "Revenue" and on "Colored Labor."

SECOND DAY.

The credentials of a large number of additional delegates were received, and several new Committees were appointed, viz.: on Claims of Officers, National Organ, The Eight-hour Question, on Coöperation and on Lectures.

Mr. HARDING, from the Committee appointed at the last session on Constitution, &c., submitted a report, of which the following are the principal features:

"Experience having demonstrated that in order for the laboring classes to secure their rights, and successfully resist the encroachments being made on them by capitalists and non-producers, it is essentially necessary that they should be thoroughly organized, and in order to accomplish this and elevate them morally, intellectually and socially, the efforts of the past furnish abundant proof that a thorough combination of all workingmen is demanded before the present wrongs we are now suffering under can be redressed, and our just rights secured. Acknowledging the good already accomplished through the national and international trade organizations, we feel that a perfect union of the whole into one body cannot but be productive of good, and is utterly necessary before we can expect to compete with the huge monopolies now scattered broadcast over our land and compel them to acknowledge the rights of our claims and have labor meet its just rewards. We admit that capital has its rights as well as labor, and are willing to concede to it all that it is entitled to, but at the same time will oppose with all our energies any encroachments attempted to be made upon labor by it, and strive by all possible means to remove the burdens we are now laboring under. Believing in the justness of our demands, we hereby agree to adopt the following Constitution for our government:

The Constitution confers the name of the "National Labor Union," and confines its jurisdiction to the United States. The National Labor Union shall be composed of such organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living. International or national organizations shall be entitled to three delegates each in the Congress, and a Vice-President for the State; State Unions to two, and other organizations to one delegate each—ex-delegates, when furnished with proper credentials, to be entitled to seats in the Convention, with all privileges except those of voting and holding office.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Representatives to correspond at least once a month with the Corresponding Secretary, giving him a synopsis of the progress of the movement in his State. It shall be the duty of the delegates to correspond with their Corresponding Representative, giving him a statement of the movement in their locality, so as to enable him to furnish full and correct monthly reports to the Secretary. Failure on the part of a Corresponding Representative to correspond with the Secretary for two months shall be sufficient cause for his removal. The stationery and postage expenses shall be defrayed by the Union.

The revenue of the Union shall be raised as follows:

International and National organizations, $20; State Associations and Trades-Assemblies, $15; all other organizations, $10.

The Constitution shall not be altered or amended, except at a regular meeting of the Labor Congress, nor shall such alteration or amendment be enforced until it shall have been sanctioned by a majority of the local Unions, provided, however, that all local Unions not acting on the question within three months shall be considered as having voted yea."

This report was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Additional committees were then appointed, as follows: On sending a delegate to Europe, on the subject of taxing United States bonds and uncultivated land; on the disposition of the public domain.

A motion to appoint a Committee on Political Organization called out quite an animated debate, during which the whole subject was pretty well ventilated. After the reading of the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Labor Convention, the whole matter was referred to a Committee.

In the afternoon the Constitution was again discussed in Committee of the Whole, and after various amendments, the whole matter of Constitution making was referred to a new Committee of five.

The Chairman announced the various Committees heretofore provided for.

Various communications, letters, &c., were received and read; one from the Eight-Hour League, No. 2, of Michigan, in session at Port Huron, declaring emphatically in favor of separate political action, after resolving that the existing political parties had failed to keep their pledges made to the workingmen. Also a series of resolutions from the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Land Reform Association, in favor of free lands, taxation of Government bonds, women suffrage, &c., &c. These were appropriately referred, when the Convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

A good portion of the forenoon session was consumed in a debate which sprang up on the report of the Committee on Credentials, adverse to the claim of Mr. EDWARD SCHLAGEL to represent the "Chicago Arbeiter Verein" in the Convention. (This is a German lager-beer, anti-temperance and anti-Sabbath organization—in short, an association of avowed German infidels, making the labor question incidental.) The discussion, which took a wide range, ended in the adoption of a motion to postpone till to-morrow morning.

The next subject brought forward was that of Prison labor. Mr. NEAL, from the Committee, having submitted a report thereon. The following is a synopsis of the report:

"The convict labor of the Penitentiaries, as at present employed by many of the States' authorities, comes in direct competition with many branches of honest industry, and is injurious to all, though employed at but few of the industrial pursuits. Your Committee are of opinion that if your honorable body would, by resolution or otherwise, encourage and assist some particular branch of industry to bring before the courts of law an application for an injunction to restrain the various executive departments of a State from violating that old and well-known principle that States and Governments were created for the protection of the people in their industrial pursuits, and not for the establishment of manufacturing interests in direct competition with the law-abiding citizens, it would prove a success, if otherwise it would ventilate the entire subject and elicit truths that could be urged as upon authority. Such suit might be brought through a chartered organization, under the patronage of an officer in whom you repose confidence. Your Committee deem it unnecessary to enter into a lengthy statement of the grievances arising from the present system of convict labor, or occupy your time in presenting arguments to prove the present system of punishment for crime farcical; it must be apparent to all. We would therefore present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the National Labor Union be instructed to select from among the various organized bodies composing the National Labor Union, or other society bearing an act of incorporation, as he may deem best calculated to maintain a suit, and cause said association so selected to institute a suit for injunctions against the authorities named in the legislative enactments providing for the disposal of convict labor in the State in which such association may be located.

This report, after some discussion and several attempts at amendment, was adopted as presented.

The first portion of the afternoon session was spent in discussing a rule restricting speakers to five minutes. It was finally adopted.

The Select Committee to which was referred the proposed Constitution, as it came from the Committee of the Whole yesterday, referred the same back, with some amendments.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report, and spent the remainder of the afternoon session in its consideration. It was finally adopted. The salary of the President was fixed at $1,000.

In the evening a mass meeting was held, and several speeches were made on the general questions involved in the labor movements. What was said was but a repetition of the old story about capital and labor. The delegates appear to be sanguine that they will be able in the end to carry out their measures.

FOURTH DAY.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 22.

The session of the Labor Congress to-day has been an important one. Much business was transacted, and the purposes and objects of the organization have been definitely announced.

After the preliminary business had been gone through with, several communications were read. Among them was one from Chautauque County, N. Y., protesting against the extension of HOWE's Sewing machine patent. Also, from the Westfield (same State) Labor Association in relation to making homesteads to the value of $1,000 exempt from taxation, and pledging them to vote for no man for the State or National Legislature who is not in favor of such a measure. The document was referred to the Committee on Taxation of National Banks. The other communications referred to various branches and phases of the labor question.

A resolution was offered by Mr. MICHELL, of New-York, instructing the Committee on "Eight Hours" to prepare a petition to Congress for an eight hour law. This, and several other papers of a similar nature, were referred to the Eight Hour Committee.

The question of admitting a representative from the German Arbeiter Verein Society of this city was up again, and, after considerable discussion, the delegate was admitted to a seat.

The Committee on Political Organization submitted a report setting forth that in the opinion of the Committee the time had arrived when the industrial classes should cut themselves aloof from party ties and organize themselves into a National Labor Party, the object of which is to secure by proper legislation such reforms as they are contending for. And they recommend that the various local labor organizations, whenever they may deem it expedient, nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled and to support them at the ballot-box; and that friends of the labor movement vote for no candidate not unequivocally pledged to support the principles of the labor reform organization. The report then proceeded at considerable length to discuss general principles and commonplace platitudes. I make a few extracts:

We hold: That all property or wealth is the product of physical and intellectual labor, employed in productive industry and in the distribution of the productions of labor; that laborers ought of right, and would under a just monetary system receive or retain the larger proportion of their productions; that the wrongs, oppressions and destitution which laborers are suffering in most departments of legitimate enterprise and useful occupation, do not result from insufficiency of production, but from the unfair distribution of the products of labor between non-producing capital and labor.

That money is the medium of distribution to non-producing capital and producing labor, the rate of interest determining what proportion of the products of labor shall be awarded to capital for its use, and what to labor for its productions; that the power to make money and regulate its value is an essential attribute of sovereignty, the exercise of which is by the Constitution of the United States wisely and properly granted to Congress, and it is the imperative duty of Congress to institute it upon such a wise and just basis that it shall be directly under the control of the sovereign people who produce the value it is designed to represent, measure and exchange, that it may be a correct and uniform standard of value, and distribute the products of labor equitably between capital and labor, according to the service or labor performed in their production.

That the law enacting the so-called National Banking system is a delegation by Congress of the sovereign power to make money and regulate its value to a class of irresponsible banking associations, thereby giving to them the power to control the value of all the property in the nation and to fix the rewards of labor in every department of industry, and is inimical to the spirit of liberty and subversive of the principles of justice upon which our democratic-republican institutions are founded, and without warrant in the Constitution. Justice, reason and sound policy demand its immediate repeal, and the substitution of legal-tender Treasury notes as the exclusive currency of the nation.

That this money monopoly is the parent of all monopolies—the very root and essence of slavery—railroad, warehouse, and all other monopolies, of whatever kind or nature, are the outgrowth of, and subservient to, this power, and the means used by it to rob the enterprising, industrial, wealth-producing classes of the products of their talents and labor.

That our monetary, financial and revenue laws are in letter and spirit opposed to the principles of freedom and equality upon which our democratic republican institutions are founded; there is in all their provisions manifestly a studied design to shield non-producing capital from its just proportion of the burdens necessary for the support of the Government, imposing them mainly on the industrial wealth-producing classes, thereby condemning them to lives of unremunerated toil, depriving them of the ordinary conveniences and comforts of life; of the time and means necessary for social enjoyment, intellectual culture and moral improvement, and ultimately reducing them to a state of practical servitude.

We further hold that while these unrighteous laws of distribution remain in force, laborers cannot, by any system of combination or coöperation, secure their natural rights. That the first and most important step toward the establishment of the rights of labor is the institution of a system of true coöperation between non-producing capital and labor. That to effect this most desirable object, money, the medium of distribution to capital and labor, must be instituted upon such a wise and just principle that, instead of being a power to centralize the wealth in the hands of a few bankers, usurers, middlemen, and non-producers generally, it shall be a power that will distribute products to producers in accordance with the labor or service performed in their production—the servant and not the master of labor. This done, the natural rights of labor will be secured, an coöperation in production and in the distribution of products will follow as a natural consequence. The weight will be lifted from the back of the laborer, and the wealth-producing classes will have the time and the means necessary for social enjoyment, intellectual culture and moral improvement, and the nonproducing classes compelled to earn a living by honest industry. We hold that this can be effected by the issue of Treasury notes made a legal tender in the payment of all debts public and private, and convertible at the option of the holder into Government bonds, bearing a just rate of interest, sufficiently below the rate of increase in the national wealth by natural production as to make an equitable distribution of the products of labor between non-producing capital and labor, reserving to Congress the right to alter the same when in their judgment the public interest would be promoted thereby; giving the Government creditor the right to take the lawful money for the interest-bearing bonds at his election, with the privilege to the holder to reconvert the bonds into money, or the money into bonds, at pleasure.

We further hold that intelligence and virtue in the sovereignty are necessary to a wise administration of justice, and that as our institutions are founded upon the theory of sovereignty in the people, in order to their preservation and perpetuity, it is the imperative duty of Congress to make such wise and just regulations as shall afford all the means of acquiring the knowledge requisite to the intelligent exercise of the privileges and duties pertaining to sovereignty, and that Congress should ordain that eight hours' labor between the rising and the setting of the sun should constitute a day's work in all Government works and places where the National Government has exclusive jurisdiction, and that it is equally imperative on the several States to make like provision by legal enactment. Be it, therefore, unanimously

Resolved, That our first duty is now to provide as speedily as possible a system of general organization in accordance with the principles herein more specially set forth, and that each branch of industry shall be left to adopt its own particular form of organization within line, so as to act in harmony in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the whole as well as each of the parts, and that it is the imperative duty of every man in each and every branch of industry to aid in the formation of such labor organizations in his respective branch, and to connect himself therewith.

The Committee on Coöperation submitted a long report, which from its vagueness and indefiniteness, did not give satisfaction to the Assembly. A rambling discussion ensued, and ended by referring the whole matter to a new Committee. The report was a labored attempt at display of the philosophy of the question and contained nothing practical.

The Committee on "National Organ," reported that in their opinion, such an organ would be highly beneficial, and presented a resolution in favor of establishing one at some central point on the coöperative principle. The report was adopted.

The Committee on that subject reported in favor of sending a delegate to Europe for the purpose of examining into systems of combination and coöperation, with power to enter into such arrangements as he may deem best for the prevention of special importations of laborers, and to effect a more perfect understanding as to the workings of the Reform Associations in both countries. The discussion of this report consumed the balance of the forenoon session, and was resumed again in the afternoon. The report was finally adopted. In this connection a resolution was passed deprecating the action of American Consuls abroad in acting as agents to send over laborers on special occasions.

The Committee on Lectures submitted a report, concluding with a resolution authorizing the President to employ, from time to time, as the finances will admit, efficient lecturers from the ranks of labor to address the people on the great questions connected with labor reform. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Eight-hour question submitted a report, and as it is of considerable general importance, I transmit it:

Whereas, It is of vital importance, looking to the speedy and permanent settlement of this great question, that the National Congress should, at its next session, enact a law establishing eight hours as a day's labor for all Government employes; and,

Whereas, Such a bill has passed the Lower House, and is now in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate; therefore,

Resolved, That the several organizations of labor throughout the country be requested to sign petitions prepared by the President of the National Labor Union, and forward them through the corresponding representatives to a Committee of three to be appointed by the President in the District of Columbia, who shall at such time as to them may seem most appropriate present them to Congress, asking for the adoption of such a law.

Your Committee wish also further to state that Eight-hour laws have been passed by the Legislatures of six States, but for all practical purposes they might as well never been placed on the statute book, and can only be described as frauds on the laboring classes; that your Committee are not at all surprised at that course of action on the part of the State Legislatures—we should have been surprised were it otherwise—for the history of past legislation shows us that whenever the laboring classes applied in any way for legislative protection to labor that they were always deceived, and that no reliance can be placed in any pledges either party make to us.

Your Committee would, therefore, in view of these facts, recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the workingmen of the United States resolve themselves into associations, under the auspices of the National Labor Union, and that they proceed to elect from the ranks of labor such men as shall be most suitable to represent their interests in the State and National Legislatures, whose primary effort shall be to enact an efficient Eight-hour Law, and due provisions made for carrying such into effect. Your Committee wish also to impress upon the delegates to this Congress that it is their bounden duty to assist the workingmen to loosen the iron bonds that so long have held them tied to party, and at once legislate for themselves, which would have the immediate effect of bringing about this much-desired reform; and your Committee further recommend that a thorough organization of the workingmen of the United States would do much to accomplish this desirable result.

A resolution was adopted, "That we respectfully petition Congress at its next session to appropriate 25,000,000 of acres of land to aid in the establishment of the eight-hour system, coöperation, and to assist in the removal of such of the poor as wish to go to the public domain, without regard to age, sex or color."

The Committee on the Taxation of National Bonds—of which Hon. A. J. KUYKENDALL, late Member of Congress from this State, is a member—reported in favor of such taxation, and concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to subject the Federal securities to taxation equal in amount to that paid by all other kinds of property for the support of the Government, National and State."

The Convention took a vote on the choice of a place of holding the next session, and New-York City was designated.

The Committee on Negro Labor presented a noncommittal and evasive report, recommending that the subject be laid over to the next meeting of the Labor Congress. This dodging the question was pretty generally denounced, and the discussion which ensued was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

MR. SHELLABARGER.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* of the 23d inst. says: "In reply to numerous letters of inquiry to the Executive Committee and others, it is proper to state that Mr. SHELLABARGER will be able to deliver several speeches during the campaign, if his health continues to improve. At present his medical adviser objects to any labor, and counsels the most absolute rest. Mr. SHELLABARGER has been unremitting in his labor. He is proverbially a hard worker. No man in Congress sticks closer to his desk during the sitting. And, as a consequence, his health is very much broken. But he has the iron constitution one would expect from his sledge-hammer oratory, and he will recover with reasonable care."

WATER-WORKS.

Their Condition in Various Cities—The Croton Aqueduct—The Arrangements for an Increased Supply—The New Storage Reservoir in Putnam County.

The water-works of many of our cities have been defective in their original design, in that the sources of supply have been limited, and the works constructed have been of a capacity which has soon proved insufficient, requiring after a few years an entirely new investigation of available sources of supply, and, in many instances, the abandonment of the old works and the construction of others at great expense.

Philadelphia, which was one of the first cities to introduce a plentiful supply of water, is now most unfortunately situated. The Fairmount Works, for many years considered a marvel of engineering skill and one of the wonders of the country, proved long since entirely insufficient to furnish the requisite amount of water. No less than nine powerful steam engines are now working, in addition to the hydraulic pumps at Fairmount, forcing the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware into reservoirs, but the rivers themselves are contaminated, and it is certain that ere long all these expensive works must be abandoned and a supply obtained from other sources. The Perkiomen, a stream about twenty-five miles from the city, has been strongly urged as the most available source of supply, and it is probable that it will be adopted. The works proposed will cost about ten millions of dollars. Mr. H. P. M. BIRKINBINE, the late Chief-Engineer, has for several years been endeavoring to induce the authorities to order the construction of these works, but so far unsuccessfully. The present Chief-Engineer is Mr. FREDERICK GRAFF.

Chicago has of late been obliged to construct a stupendous work, tunneling under the bed of Lake Michigan for two miles, to obtain pure water, and it is now necessary to erect new engines to force to the requisite height the water thus procured. This gigantic work was designed and executed by Mr. E. S. CHESBROUGH, to whom Chicago is more indebted for her public improvements than to any other man, and whose thorough scientific skill and boldness in conceiving and success in executing great works are worthy of all praise.

Other Western cities having suffered for many years from the bunglings of so-called "practical" men without the requisite information or experience, are becoming awakened to the fact that sound practical sense in the construction of great public works is only to be found in combination with a thorough theoretical knowledge and experience in construction, and have sought to procure the services of engineers of ability and long experience.

In Cincinnati, two years ago, a careful examination was made, and well-considered plans for a complete reorganization of the system of water supply presented by Mr. JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, and although the city authorities rejected these at the time, and adopted some measures devised by local engineers for temporary relief, they are already agitating the question of reverting to Mr. KIRKWOOD's suggestions after all.

In St. Louis, also, the Water Commissioners procured Mr. KIRKWOOD's services, and have adopted his plans, according to which the construction of the works is soon to be begun. These works will not only supply the citizens with pure water, instead of the strong solution of river mud which has been, in combination with lager beer, their chief beverage, but will also be capable of indefinite extension as the wants of the city increase. The Chief-Engineer is Mr. WHITMAN, late principal assistant on the Brooklyn Water-works.

The City of Washington takes its water from the Potomac River at the Great Falls, and the supply is inexhaustible, but the arrangements for purification of the water are so imperfect that without a large additional outlay for filter-beds or settling-basons, it will be impossible for those of the residents who drink water to obtain it in a condition fit for use. The works were designed by Gen. M. C. MEIGS in 1853, and constructed by him. Some important improvements, suggested by S. SEYMOUR, the then Chief-Engineer, were begun in 1864, and are now approaching completion. But as long as the parsimonious policy prevails which has governed Congress in its appropriations for this great national work, so long will all residents and visitors continue to indulge in the heartiest maledictions on Washington water. The present Chief-Engineer is Mr. THEODORE B. SAMO.

Newark has been unsufficiently supplied for several years, but is now constructing works after the plans of the Chief-Engineer, GEORGE H. BAILEY, to take a supply from the Passaic River, near Belleville, whence also the water of Jersey City is procured. The supply of Brooklyn is capable of increase to an extent limited only by the yield from the watershed of the south side of Long Island. The consumption now is about 14,000,000 millions of gallons per day, and the present works are capable of supplying 22,000,000 with the addition of another engine, which is contemplated. The works were constructed by Mr. KIRKWOOD, ten years ago, on the general plan proposed by Mr. MCALPINE, in 1852. Mr. MOSES LANE is now the Chief-Engineer.

THE CROTON WATER-WORKS.

But as regards the purity and copiousness of supply, the magnificence and extent of their works and their capability of extension, New-York excels all other cities. The fact that our supply is obtained by gravity, and, therefore, no item for pumping appears to swell the expenses, is one great advantage which we have over the cities named above—an advantage also enjoyed by Albany, Baltimore and Boston. The following table will show how great this advantage is, exhibiting as it does the annual expenses for pumping only, exclusive of the cost of maintaining the works, an expense shared alike by all.

	Daily Supply. Gallons.	Annual cost of Pumping Alone.
Brooklyn, 1866	11,389,250	$76,392 91
Cincinnati, 1866	6,342,400	81,513 62
Cleveland, 1862	1,012,794	7,748 77
Detroit, 1863	2,837,800	10,504 80
Jersey City, 1865	3,587,890	29,013 73
Louisville, 1866	1,849,124	14,216 97
Philadelphia, 1866	29,080,396	91,235 12
St. Louis, 1865	6,250,000	47,000 00
Aggregate	62,349,654	$357,625 92

As the daily supply to New-York is about 65,000,000 gallons, it would cost $400,000 annually to pump the water which now descends to us by gravity. Through 303 miles of iron mains, and thousands of miles of leaden service-pipes, hidden under the pavement of every street and in the walls of every house, flows each day this immense volume of pure and wholesome water—a quantity sufficient to fill more than three times the prison-like reservoir at Forty-second street, or enough to flood the Fifth-avenue to a depth of six feet from Washington Parade-ground to the Central Park.

The large mains from which diverge the pipes for the supply, lead from the huge artificial lake, which forms so important a feature in the Central Park scenery, and which was constructed between 1857 and 1863, from the plans and under the direction of Gen. G. S. GREENE. This lake, with a water surface of 96 acres, and containing 1,009,000,000 gallons, receives the water from the aqueduct, which is a covered canal of brick and stone masonry, extending thirty-eight miles northerly through Westchester County to the Croton Dam. Two interruptions occur in this conduit, one at Manhattan Valley, which is crossed by iron pipes laid underground, the other at the Harlem River, across which the water is carried in a wrought-iron main laid over that magnificent piece of extravagance—the High Bridge. Winding around the hills, and sometimes piercing them, crossing the valleys now on lofty arches, and then on massive embankments, the great conduit gradually ascends until at an elevation of 51 feet above the Reservoir, or 166 feet above mean tide, it terminates at the Croton Lake, which is a sheet of water 400 acres in area, created by a dam 40 feet in height across the Croton River.

The area of the country drained by the Croton above the dam is 339 square miles. On this surface the average annual rain-fall is forty-three inches in depth, of which about forty per cent. flows off through the stream and is available for the supply of New-York, giving as the average daily flow of the river 274,000,000 gallons, a quantity sufficient for a profuse supply for five millions of people. But although this is the average flow, the actual daily discharge is sometimes, for several days together, only 82,000,000 gallons, or less than one-half the amount now required for the City of New-York. To equalize the flow, and supply a sufficient amount of water during seasons of drought when the stream is low, the Croton Board propose to construct impounding or storage reservoirs, for which fourteen available sites have been found to exist in the Croton Valley. The surveys which established the proper location for these reservoirs were made in 1857, under the direction of Mr. ALFRED W. CRAVEN, who for eighteen years has filled the responsible position of Chief-Engineer of the Croton Board, with what credit to himself, his profession and the City, no one need be told.

THE NEW STORAGE RESERVOIR.

The construction of the first of the storage reservoirs has been begun. It is located on the west branch of the Croton, near the northern boundary of Putnam County, about twelve miles east of Cold Spring, and five miles northwest of Carmel, the county seat,

Near the Dutchess County line are two small lakes, called the Black and White Ponds. The outlets of these, increasing their volume by numerous small tributaries as they flow, meet at Boyd's Corners, and from the west branch, half a mile below the junction, the course of the valley, which heretofore has been southerly, turns abruptly to the southeast, and the stream flows between two lofty hills which meet at their bases. Across the gorge, between these hills, a dam is to be built, 58 feet in height and 675 feet long, which, by damming up the waters of the stream, will create a lake two miles in length, about half a mile in its greatest width, with 300 acres of water surface and a capacity of 2,400,000,000 gallons.

Throughout the whole of Putnam County the scenery is exceedingly picturesque, but this valley is the most lovely of any, and the only feature now lacking—a water view—will be added when the lake is finished. The road from Carmel to Cold Spring, which for more than a hundred years has followed the windings of the stream, just skirting the base of the hills, is now being changed, and will run along the hill sides a little above the new water level. The law authorizing the construction of the work requires that the Croton Board shall build roads equal in width and workmanship to those to be flooded. A strict compliance with the letter of the law would hardly satisfy the Board that they had done their duty in making highways which should be either agreeable or safe for travelers, and therefore the new roads, of which a mile and a half are now under contract, will be made better as regards grades, alignment and workmanship than any now existing in the vicinity. It is to be hoped that these roads, when finished, will not be handed over to the care of the native pathmasters, who labor under the impression that the best materials for a roadbed are sods, muck and boulders.

Leaving the old highway, about a quarter of a mile below the dam the new road ascends gradually until it reaches the dam, whence it follows the west shore of the lake to its upper end, and there connects with the old road again. At a mile above the dam the view to the northward is magnificent. In the immediate foreground is a level expanse of meadow-land, half a mile in width, through which the two streams pursue their winding course to their confluence. Directly in front of the spectator, at a distance of half a mile, a rocky, wooded point reaches into the meadow, on the one side of which opens the valley of the White Pond Brook, and on the other that of the Black Pond Brook. Looking up these valleys, each appears to be closed by a hill of peculiar rounded outline, on either side of which, again, may be seen in the distance similar summits, the gaps between which are in turn closed by still more distant hills, all covered with foliage of the richest green. When, in an approaching storm, these hills are one by one obscured by the mist and in succession blotted out of sight, and at last a solid wall of rain comes sweeping down the valley, the effect is grand. Gazing on the scene at such a time, or again when, as in these August days, the shadows of the flying clouds creep over the landscape, throwing a valley or a hillside into gloom, only to be more brilliantly illuminated the next instant, the beautiful lines of MOORE are involuntarily called to mind.

"There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet,
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

But having looked his fill on the beauties of the scenery, let the visitor depart without seeking to investigate more closely, for he would discover that this is without doubt the region "where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." He would find negligence and shiftlessness in farming, blind and unreasoning prejudice in affairs of church and state, suspicion and jealousy in social intercourse to be the ruling characteristics of the inhabitants, and over all a firm resolve to extort from every outsider who dares to enter this enchanted spot all that he has and more besides, if possible. True mountaineers are they in their love of liberty, but the liberty they aspire to is license to criticise their neighbors and their affairs, and be uncriticised themselves; to violate all laws, and seek protection from the law; to infringe every precept of the Decalogue, and visit with condign punishment every one else who does the same; to be sheltered under the wing of the National Government, and at the same time to be exempted from fighting its battles and paying its debts.

This location for the reservoir was selected in March, 1866, after a careful comparison of the sites as regarded the character of the land to be flooded, the value of the land and the cost of the dams.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK.

The plans and specifications were prepared by Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE, who is the engineer in charge of the construction of the work. The contract for the erection of a part of the dam, to be completed by Dec. 1, 1867, was awarded on Aug. 20, 1866, to ROACH, JENKINS & Co., as the lowest bidders. It was expected that the greater part of the foundation would have been put in last Fall, but the Croton Board stated in their report for December, 1866, that "the contractors were dilatory in commencing operations, and much less progress than we had a right to expect has been made." The excavation of earth and rock necessary, prior to the commencement of the masonry, was not accomplished until the end of June. On the 9th of July the laying of stone and concrete was begun. The force employed is small, and up to the present time only 1,000 yards of concrete and 70 yards of masonry have been laid. To complete the contract will require 14,000 yards of concrete and 2,500 yards of masonry, in addition to what has been done, so that it will be readily seen that there is small chance of the completion of the work within the required time. The causes of delay are said to have been the unpropitious season, the difficulty of procuring labor, and the entire inexperience of the contractors in the management of the work. Whatever the cause may be, there is certainly a deficiency of vigor somewhere, and the work presents a very lifeless aspect, and not what one would expect to see in operations of such importance and magnitude. With a sufficient force and proper management, the work is capable of being carried on with great rapidity. The rock which underlies the surface at a depth of from 5 to 17 feet having been laid bare, scraped and washed, the foundation is built of concrete, composed of broken stone and hydraulic mortar, thoroughly mixed and rammed into place. In the concrete large rough stones are allowed to be imbedded, set in full beds of mortar, and the surface plastered where the concrete comes in contact with it. At the lowest point reached the foundation is 51 feet wide, and is sloped upward until at the level of the bed of the stream it will be 35 feet wide. Above this level the walls will be faced with cut stone masonry, and the centre filled with concrete and rough stone as below: Fifty-eight feet above the surface the dam will be 10 feet wide. The stone used is a very fine quality of gneiss, quarried from the hillside within a few hundred feet of the dam, and all the rough stones from the quarry unfit for cutting can be used for the concrete. The sand for the mortar is obtained from the bed of the river within a mile of the dam. The cement used is the "Rosendale," and is obliged to be hauled from the Hudson River, about 17 miles. About 18,000 barrels will be needed to complete the present contract.

THE RAIN FALL, ETC.

In connection with this work, the engineers have taken observations on the rain fall, evaporation and flow of the stream, and are making experiments on the materials used in construction, especially the cement, which is tested by a process which has been employed in England, but not heretofore in this country. The first samples of cement procured by the contractors from well-known firms, were of inferior quality, although warranted by the makers to be the best in the market. One Company refused to make any efforts to better the quality of their cement, saying that they found a ready sale for all they manufactured, and it is reported that they sold to the United States Government 1,000 barrels which had been rejected by the Croton Board. Other companies promised to make efforts to meet the requirements of the engineers, and the result has been that a better quality of cement is now furnished. The large quantity of cement used in New-York, and the loose manner in which building contracts are executed in the City, together with the entire ignorance of many of the users as to the real requirements of a good cement, have rendered manufacturers careless and negligent, and large quantities of inferior material are sold as first-class hydraulic cement. In the construction of such a work as this dam, it is important that only the very best materials should be used, and the work so far has been very thoroughly done, and is creditable alike to the contractors and those in charge of the work.

The following table shows the amount of rain fall for the first seven months of the current year in the Central Park and at Boyd's Corners, the first about 100 feet above tide level and near the ocean, the other 560 feet above tide, and 70 miles further north:

RAIN AND MELTED SNOW IN INCHES.

1867.	Central Park.	Boyd's Corners.
January	2.10	0.26
February	5.30	3.00
March	4.12	1.49
April	2.24	3.74
May	6.06	6.86
June	10.53	5.28
July	4.66	5.35
Totals	35.01	25.88

The heaviest rain fall since the commencement of work on the dam occurred on Oct. 30, 1866, when nearly four inches of rain fell in ten hours, raising the river 9 feet and causing at one time serious apprehensions of the entire destruction of the work then done.

Poisoning of a Gathering of Young People—Twelve Deaths Already.

From the Vicksburgh (Miss.) Times, Aug. 18.

On Tuesday evening last, a very gay party of young ladies and gentlemen, some from this city, were assembled at the residence of Mrs. A. L. HEBRON, the respected widow of the late Col. JOHN HEBRON, near Bovina, in this county. The evening passed off most pleasantly, and the usual amusements of dancing were mingled with music, conversation and the promenade. Within the brief space of time that has elapsed since they parted Wednesday morning, seven have died; twelve others are still ill, and some of them, we regret to say, dangerously so. Among those who have already perished we note the names of Miss Rebecca Hebron, Miss Ellen Tribble, Mr. James Billingslea, Wm. Tribble, Hal. Wilkins, Thornton Sthreshly and Allen Auter. Those now ill are Miss Mollie Downing, of this city; Miss Victoria Batchelor and Miss Viola Brabston, of the Bovina neighborhood, and Messrs. Joseph and Alex. Johnston, brothers, Granville Hicks, Andrew and Henry Bolles, brothers, A. C. Brooks, Capt. J. M. Batchelor, Henry Brabston and Wm. Hunter. All the parties were similarly affected, and each had, we learn, strong symptoms of cholera; but we understand that the medical gentlemen in attendance concur in the opinion that the guests at the party were poisoned. This opinion is strengthened by the report that such guests as did not participate in the lighter refreshments of the evening—cakes, ices and confections—have experienced no inconvenience. We trust the affair may be thoroughly investigated, to the end that if so horrible a crime as poisoning a large party of young ladies and gentlemen has been committed, the guilty perpetrators may be brought to condign punishment. In addition to the names of those we have mentioned, we learn that five servants have died from the same cause, and with the same general symptoms, and it is a suspicious fact that each of those servants accompanied some of the guests in the capacity of personal attendants. So far as we have learned, none of the servants employed in the house have suffered in any way. As a matter of course, there are many rumors in regard to this mysterious and melancholy affliction, but at present we forbear to mention them. The sudden death of so many young persons, and the dangerous illness of so many more, all highly respected, and members of our most esteemed families, has cast a universal gloom over our citizens.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Is the Superior Court a Private Institution?

A large number of the representatives of the Press of this City assembled on Saturday afternoon at the law office of Mr. TUCKER, No. 208 Broadway, to give expression to their opinions at the recent order issued by Justice BARBOUR, peremptorily excluding the public and reporters from listening to the proceedings in the case of MITCHELL *vs.* NORTON. Several members of the Bar were present to advise and assist in the deliberations of the meeting. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, The action of Justice BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, issued on Friday last at Chambers of said Court, excluding the representatives of the Press from taking the minutes in the supplementary proceedings in the case of MITCHELL *vs.* NORTON, was, we conceive, when viewed in the light of section 1, page 284, ch. 3, title 1, vol. 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, which reads: "The sittings of every Court within this State shall be public, and every citizen may freely attend the same," (21 Barb. 351, 1 How. 655,) as unjust, arbitrary, and as establishing a precedent which would allow a Justice of any Court in this State, in furtherance of private or political purposes, to create a star-chamber tribunal in lieu of the open Courts now existing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the reporters of the New-York Press represented at this meeting, do most earnestly protest against this decision of Justice BARBOUR, as most illegal and uncalled for, and as resulting, logically, in the establishment of a judicial tyranny in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That a Committee of five members of the Press be appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Governor and Legislature of the State of New-York, requesting the impeachment and removal of the aforesaid Justice from his official position.

Resolved, That the best legal assistance in the City of New-York be employed in furtherance of the above resolutions.

It was further moved that this meeting, with the absent members of the profession, be requested to attend the adjourned meeting of the case of MITCHELL *vs.* NORTON, at the Superior Court, Chambers, at noon, on Tuesday next, to further test this power of Justice BARBOUR in promulgating his reprehensible order.

Alleged Abortion—Arrest of the Physician.

Yesterday Coroner GOVER held an inquest at No. 266 Grand-street over the dead body of an infant child of DELIA BELL, the domestic of the family. The evidence of the mother was to the effect that she was a married woman, and her husband, who is now sick in the hospital, is the father of the child. Finding herself pregnant about a month ago, she applied to Dr. HENRY S. CROSBY, No. 119 Bowery, to have an abortion performed. The physician agreed to perform the operation for fifty dollars. Not having the money she went away and afterward returned with thirteen dollars, which she gave him, together with a gold chain as security for the remainder, and Dr. CROSBY then operated on her with instruments and gave her some medicine. Yesterday morning she was delivered of a female child, which lived about half an hour. Dr. WARREN A. JAINES, who was called to attend, gave it as his opinion that the child was a six-months child, and had died from exhaustion resulting from premature birth.

The jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts, and thereupon the Coroner arrested Dr. CROSBY on a charge of abortion, and he was committed. Dr. CROSBY claims that he is entirely innocent of the charge, stating that the woman applied to him to have the operation performed, and that he absolutely refused to do it.

Extensive Brewery Fire—Loss About $20,000—A Fireman Injured.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the brewery and distillery of KOEHLER BROS., in First-avenue, consisting of the entire block between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. The flames derived their origin from the gas setting fire to the vapors rising from the receiving tanks on the first floor on the Thirtieth-street front. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents the flames spread with great velocity, and before their progress could be checked by the Fire Department, they caused a damage in stock, machinery and building, to the amount of $20,000. Messrs. KOEHLER own the entire premises and are insured for $300,000 in the Liverpool and London, Commonwealth, Hamilton, Niagara and other City companies.

While the flames were progressing Fireman DANIEL J. MEAGHER, of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 14, and residing at No. 14 East Eighteenth-street, sustained a severe injury to his hand by a quantity of broken and heated glass falling upon him. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—JOHN HARRINGTON, aged eight years, fell from Pier No. 28 into East River, but was rescued and taken to his home, No. 86 Cherry-street......At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named CASPER AFT, residing at No. 52 Canal-street, was injured by a runaway horse in East Broadway. He was taken home.......At 9 o'clock last Saturday a man named WILLIAM MAINE, a German, 30 years of age, while fishing from the pier at the Pavonia Ferry, fell into the river and was drowned. He resided at No. 265 Greenwich-street....Last evening JAMES TIERNAY, aged 24 years, residing at No. 307 Pearl-street, while under the influence of liquor, fell from a Third-avenue car, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street, and was struck on the head by one of the wheels, injuring him quite seriously. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....At 10 o'clock last evening an unknown man walked overboard from the pier at the foot of Cedar-street, North River. He was noticed to go overboard and the body was recovered and taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house. The deceased was apparently a German, about 25 years of age and was respectably attired.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and Marquis de Chambrun, Washington, are at the New-York Hotel; Major-Gen. Parke, U. S. A., is at the Albemarle Hotel; Gen. Littlefield, Philadelphia, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Hon. Thos. Cave, M. P., London, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Judge Carter, Cincinnati, is at the Metropolitan Hotel; Judge Allen, Oswego, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Auburn, and Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CRICKET MATCH.—The New-York Cricket Club will engage in a contest with the Boston Cricket Club, now on a visit here, upon the grounds of the New-Yorkers, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, to-day and to-morrow. Wickets will be pitched at the usual hour.

A CALL.—Rev. Dr. HALL, of Dublin, Ireland, has accepted the call to the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church. His salary is to be $6,000, in gold. The call was sent by cable telegraph.

A MAN DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday evening floating in the North River off the foot of Forty-seventh-street. It was secured and the Coroner notified.

MINOR ITEMS.—MICHAEL BERRY, a resident of Fort Washington, had one of his legs injured by a horse falling upon him in Broadway, near Houston-street. He was taken home....SARAH OAKLEY was arrested and committed for trial by Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, on a charge of petit larceny in stealing six hats from the premises of HOFFMAN & BRINKERHOFF, No. 354 Broadway....The body of an infant was found in Fifty-third-street, near Madison-avenue, yesterday, and another was also found in Clarkson-street, near West. Inquests will be held to-day.... JOSEPHINE KING, aged 6 months, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at No. 181 Mott-street, from unknown causes. Coroner SCHRIMER will hold an inquest....The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, in the East River, near Ninety-first-street. Coroner GOVER was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—A lady last night called at the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house and informed the Sergeant in charge of a lamentable case of destitution and death in a tenement-house at the corner of North Fourth and Fifth streets, E. D. From her statement it appears that a poor, hard-working woman named SHEAD, occupying a room in the above tenement, gave birth on Saturday morning to twins, one of which died at birth, and the other surviving. In her extremity the unhappy mother was without attendance of any kind, and remained in that condition until last evening, when some of the neighbors were attracted to her room by the smell of the decomposed body of her infant. The lady giving the information and others then visited the sad scene and found the mother emaciated and helpless for lack of nourishment and attendance, and the surviving babe apparently dying. Nourishment was immediately provided for the sick mother and dying babe, while Coroner SMITH was notified to take charge of the dead.

NEW WATER MAIN.—About 100 men are now at work laying the new main pipe for the Brooklyn Water Works. It has been completed from the Ridgewood Reservoir down Atlantic-avenue to New-York-avenue, and will probably be brought down to Classon-avenue in the course of two or three weeks. This main is four feet in diameter; the large main of the Croton over High Bridge is seven feet. The old main in Brooklyn is three feet. When the work is completed, which will cost $1,000,000, the capacity for the delivery of water will be more than double what it is at present. About 12,000,000 gallons are now delivered daily; with the new main, 25,000,000 gallons can be delivered with more force than at present. It is expected that the work will be finished in about three months.

A BOGUS DETECTIVE VICTIMIZES A LIQUOR-DEALER.—A well-dressed fellow, with a companion, yesterday found his way into a barroom in North Second-street, E.D., which was not effectually closed, and, after obtaining a glass of wine, he informed the proprietor of the place that he was a New-York detective, and that it was his duty to arrest him for violating the Excise Law. At this juncture the companion alluded to suggested a compromise. The "detective" and liquor-dealer assented. $10 was thought sufficient by the liquor-dealer, but the "detective" became indignant when offered so small a sum. He finally accepted $50.

MINOR ITEMS.—JACOB ORTH, a German, fifty years of age, residing at No. 168 Dean-street, was arrested on Saturday night, on the complaint of JACOB PFOTSER, who charges him with having had criminal intercourse with ANNIE ORTH, his daughter, aged nine years. The accused was held for a hearing.... JANE RILEY, residing in Centre-street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of cutting her husband on the arm with a pitcher and injuring him severely. He was sent to the Long Island College Hospital, and the accused was held for a hearing by Justice DUNNE.

OPEN-AIR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Religious services were held on Fort Greene yesterday afternoon, as usual. There was a large attendance, and everything passed off in good order. At Leffert's Park there were also religious and temperance meetings, and addresses were made by several local clergymen and others. There was some excellent singing throughout the exercises.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK SUNDAY MATTERS.—There were some twenty arrests in Newark for the twenty-four hours ending last evening, of persons charged with being drunk and disorderly. There is no effort made to close the drinking places on Sunday. A majority of the liquor-dealers make a show of Sunday observance by keeping their front doors closed while the side or rear doors are open for the accommodation of the public. A large number of New-Yorkers flock to Newark on Sundays, principally by steamboat. The *Magenta*, which left New-York at 10:30 yesterday, was crowded to its utmost capacity, there being probably 1,500 passengers on board. There was very nearly a serious calamity. The steamer escaped by a few inches only coming in collision with a schooner, which caused great alarm, and most of the passengers rushed to one side of the boat, which caused still further consternation. Nothing more serious than the fright, however, resulted.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—There were seven arrests in Jersey City yesterday of persons for intoxication. It has come to the knowledge of the Police Commissioners that some of the restaurant keepers are taking advantage of the privilege accredited to them to keep open on Sundays by selling liquor. It is stated that persons understanding the matter go in, and, taking a place at the table, call for a cup of tea, at the same time tipping the wink to the waiter, when the individual is served with whisky in a teacup. The Commissioners propose to remedy the evil by closing up all restaurants, as they have the power to do under a City ordnance.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named JAMES TOOLE was arrested in Jersey City yesterday charged with stealing a silver watch valued at $30 from the house of Mrs. NASH, No. 183 Greene-street, which he had disposed of to a woman named ELLIS, in Grand-street. The accused was locked up to await examination.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and the business is light; No. 1 Red, $2 15; White, $2 30. CORN very scarce and higher, closing at 95c. for No. 1 Mixed, and $1 asked. OATS dull at 60c.@61c. RYE dull; sales at $1 35. BARLEY in good demand at full prices; prime and choice Fall, $1 25@$1 30. COTTON dull; Middling 26c. WHISKY unchanged at 31c. in bond; there were occasional sales. PROVISIONS firm but quiet. MESS PORK held at $23 75@$24. BULK MEATS, 11½c.@13½c. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides 15¼c.@16c. HAMS unchanged. LARD firm; held at 13c.; no sales above 12¾c.@12½c. BUTTER firm at 22c.@25c. for fresh. FLAXSEED, $1 10. LINSEED OIL, $1 15@$1 16. Gold, 140⅞. Exchange dull at par.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.@50c; Spring Extras $7 25@$10 62½. WHEAT unsettled and declined 5c.@7c.; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 71, closing at $1 62@$1 63. CORN easier; No. 2 declined 1½c.@2c., closing at 95½c. for No. 1. OATS declined 2c., closing at 42½c. for No. 1, and 42c. for No. 2. RYE declined 5c.@6c., nominally at $1 01 for No. 2. BARLEY less active and declined 5c., closing at $1 02@$1 06 for No. 2. MESS PORK nominal at $23 50@$24. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal at $6 75@$7 for first-class steers. LIVE HOGS active at $6 25@$6 50 for good to choice. SHEEP dull at $4 25 for the best. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 165,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 208,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 24.

TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet. HEMP easier at $2 80@$2 95 dressed, and $1 68@$1 90 undressed. FLOUR declined 25c. on all grades below Choice and Fancy; Superfine, $7; Extra, $8 50@$9; Double Extra, $9 25@$10 50; Treble Extra, $10 65@$11 87; Choice and Fancy, $12@$12 50. WHEAT heavy; primo to choice Red and White, $2 20@$2 25; good and prime Fall, $2 10 @$2 18. CORN—Mixed and Yellow, $1 12@$1 14; White is neglected at $1 12½@$1 15. OATS declining; sales at 61c.@66½c. RYE firm at $1 05@$1 15. PROVISIONS firm but unchanged. WHISKY firm at $2 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 sacks; Corn, 6,000 sacks; Oats, 2,400 sacks; Rye, 368 sacks; Barley, 443 sacks.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 24.

COFFEE dull and nominal; Rio at 10c.@12½c. for fair to prime cargoes. COTTON dull and nominal at 28c. for Middling. FLOUR—Sales Howard Spring extra, $10 37½; City Mills Superfine, $9 25. WHEAT declined 5c.; Choice Maryland and Virginia Red, $2 50; fair to prime do., $2 35@$2 45; White unchanged. CORN dull and lower for White; Fair to Prime, $1 06@$1 09; Yellow, $1 16. OATS lower at 50c.@59c., the latter for strictly prime. RYE irregular at $1 60@$1 75; inferior as low as $1 40. PROVISIONS quiet and steady, at previous quotations for all kinds. SUGAR steady and quiet at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to good refining. WHISKY nominal; no sales.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR steady; sales at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 05. OATS scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 50 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in quiet demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $25@$26 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Wheat 9½c., Corn 7½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 70 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—34,500 bushels Wheat, 27,300 bushels Corn, 1,871,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—14,500 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn, 778,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 71,000 bushels; Flour, 400 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat 15c., Corn 12c., Oats 8c., to New-York. FLOUR steady at $10 for Spring, and $10 50 for Amber, both City made. WHEAT—Light inquiry and nominal CORN $1@$1 02 for No. 2 Western; buyers offer $1. OATS dull and held out of market; sales of 3,000 bushels Ohio at 60c., RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD steady. HIGHWINES unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 24.

COTTON dull; sales 150 bales; receipts, 69 bales; exports, 927 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged; small sales. FLOUR firm and in better inquiry; Superfine, $9@$9 25; double extra, $10 75@$11 50; choice, $12 $14. CORN quiet; yellow is scarce and ruling 5c. higher than white: yellow, $1 25; white, $1 20. OATS quiet but firm at 70c. PORK firm; one lot, to arrive, sold at $26. BACON is in light supply; Shoulders are jobbing 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides at 17½c.@18c. LARD quiet and unchanged. Gold, 140⅞. Sterling Exchange, 155@155. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ℔ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR—City Double Extras $10; Country do., $9 75@$10; Extras, $10 25@$10 65. WHEAT dull at $1 70 @$1 72 for No. 1, and $1 60@$1 62 for No. 2. OATS weak at 43c. for No. 1, and 42c. for No. 2. CORN very dull at 91c.@92c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 24.

TOBACCO—Sales 93 hhds. at $3 50@$20. Superfine FLOUR, $7; A No. 1, New, $10 75. WHEAT, $2 05@$2 10. CORN—Shelled, 95c.@$1, delivered. OATS—In bulk, 55c. MESS PORK, $23 75. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; fancy Hams, 21c., packed. LARD—Tierces, 12½c. NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR—15c.@15½c. RIO COFFEE, 22½c.@26c. COTTON nominal at 21c.@25c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR quiet. Wheat unchanged but no buyers at at old quotations; sales of White Michigan at $2 22@$2 23; Amber at $2 08; No. 2 Spring at $1 81; receipts 35,000 bushels. OATS advanced 4c.; but last part no advance; sales at 53c.@56c. for No. 1, and 51c.@52½c. for No. 2. RYE scarce; sales at $1 18 for No. 1. BARLEY—$1 was bid for No. 1.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and inactive, and the receipts are large; No. 1 Winter Red was held at $2 13; No. 2 at $2 07@$2 08. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull at a decline of 2c.@3c.; No. 1 State, in store, at 54c. RYE quiet, and held at $1 15 for No. 1 State, in store. BARLEY steady at $1@$1 10 for No. 1. PETROLEUM dull and nominal; Standard White, in bond, at 24c.@25c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 24.

COTTON steady at 28½c.@29½c. PETROLEUM—Refined, 26½c.@27½c.; do. Crude, 16c. FLOUR quiet; Family at $7 25@$7 75; fresh ground Extras, $8 50@$10 50; Fancy, $11 50@$13. WHEAT dull; New Red, [illegible] CORN—Yellow, $1 25; Mixed, $1 22. OATS—[illegible] COFFEE [illegible]

[illegible] AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 24.

COTTON dull; sales 25 bales; prices are nominal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 24.

COTTON heavy at 26c.@25½c. CORN, $1 10@$1 15. OATS [illegible] MESS PORK, $25 50@$26. BACON—[illegible]

Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c. LARD 13c.@13¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 24.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 52c. RESIN at $2 90@$7.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—There are no transactions reported to-day. Receipts 73 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 24.

COTTON has declined 1c.@1½c.; sales 51 bales; Middlings at 25c.@25½. Receipts 237 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 24.

COTTON dull and heavy; nothing doing; Middlings, nominally 25½c.@26c. Receipts 80 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad 52⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝; Gold, 140⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	New-York
Northern Light	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York
City of Manchester	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
City of Antwerp	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Aug. 15	Havre	New-York
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York
Cuba	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Boston
Hansa	Aug. 17	Bremen	New-York
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The Mails for Europe, via Boston and Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the General Post-office, Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 5:30 P. M.

The Mails for Europe, via Quebec, by the *Hibernia*, close Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 25—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Franhell and infant, Miss Wesstinshall, J. Young, Rev. C. C. Grafton, T. Hall, George Baker, Jr., J. Glasson, J. Poland, J. Ralston, George Fox, T. and Anna Lanse, Miss Jane P., Arthur and Adam Dorsler, Rev. Mr. Etschmann, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, J. McCaw, Miss Burke, Rev. James Callahan, P. McDermott, Mrs. Crosler and infant, D. Pantanella, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. House, J. Richardson, wife and child, J. O'Brien, J. Persons, C. Mazella, G. Lunzillo, A. Mandolan, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Rev. Mr. Smith, C. Staples, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Sutton, R. and J. Jones, Col. Warner, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel, Mrs. Washington and two sons, Mr. McGill, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Smith, Rev. Dr. McCraw, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Langan, Mr. Huddlestone, Mr. Chillwell, Mr. Leian, Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow, Rev. Thos. Dixon, S. Abts, F. Reichenhock, B. Turbet, I. Belwalder, L. Nopper, P. Schlentor, W. Morrison, L. Folchi, Mr. Pasquirer, Mr. Sanford, Mr. McArdle, P. Smith, Mr. Chindress, Er. Moore, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Bendelan, Mr. Burgess, J. and G. Darmin, H. Ken, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Boyd, infant and nurse; Dr. C. Durant, T. Dale, H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Goans, Mr. Fell, Mrs. Wells and two children, Mr. Miller, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Huschison, Dr. Amos Eve and child, Mrs. R. McKenan, Mr. Muller, and 752 in the steerage.

AUG. 25—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—P. Classen and wife, H. Scheible and wife, W. Schutte, W. and Maria Barker, Dr. H. Schiff, J. O. Tucker, A. Legnich, Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Miss Mariett, M. Hilb and wife, O. M. Pray, G. Enslin, L. Angones, M. Heaumrich, Loyall Farragut, C. Dellatorie, Mr. Vetterman and wife, L. Freis, Esther Baer, S. F. Dearborne, J. Mayer, S. Spiegel, R. Gerbracht, and others in second cabin.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mrs. E. D. Smytne and child, Mrs. Hewitt and 2 children, Mrs. Young, Miss Young, R. C. Parkhill and wife, Mrs. Jane Gregg, Mrs. H. Ferrill, Mrs. E. Price, L. Waitsfelder, A. Gomm, L. J. Connelly, H. Burt, J. L. Whitcomb, J. Marsast, Mrs. S. D. Prentise, Miss Turnbull, Dr. R. J. Mays and wife, Mrs. H. H. Colquit and servant, Miss Olivia Thompson, E. Blun, Miss Keanor, Mrs. Nyall, Miss Tindall, A. A. E. W. Barclay, G. Bogen, E. F. Brimberg, Mrs. Stripes and three children, E. Crone, C. H. Baird, John Jackson, J. Nicholson, Mrs. A. M. Happold, Miss M. B. Morse, Mrs. Ward and servant, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, M. A. Dziabinski, S. Hertz, S. P. Mendez, D. R. Creech, R. M. Germont, S. Mayer, A. Apple, H. Hamlin, T. Glassen, Mrs. Dessau, D. B. Camp, Col. C. A. Reynolds, Mrs. Henderson, H. Happ, P. Happ, Mrs. A. B. Ives, Madam Gradot, Chas. Weslowski, M. Newman, J. S. Cummings, D. Campbell, B. Bracey, Jacob Erp, H. F. Mabbitt, R. Young, Thos. Carlen, R. Zacharias, W. A. James, C. A. Turnbull, C. Livingston, Miss Swift, John Poole, and 20 in steerage.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—J. M. Crawford, wife and child, J. Cohen, E. W. Macbeth, Dr. Bush, Mrs. W. W. Marple, Miss E. Seaton, P. Alsoin, H. Altrain, J. Pocho, L. F. Fletcher, J. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 20 | Sun sets...... 6 42 | Moon rises.. 3 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 02 | Gov. Island. 5 51 | Hell Gate.... 7 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 23d inst., 6:35 P. M., off Frying-pan Shoals exchanged signals with steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah. 24th, 4:40 A. M., 30 miles E. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Havana; 6:40 A. M., 28 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah; 7:15 A. M., 22 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Emily B. Souder, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Saxonia, Haack, Hamburg 11th inst. via Southampton 14th, at 4 P. M., with mdse, and 384 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 25th inst., 6 A. M., off Nantucket, passed a steamer, supposed one of Inman's line, bound W.

Steamship City of Antwerp, Mirehouse, Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th inst., with mdse. and 863 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller Washington, D. C., with mdse and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Europa, (Hamb.) Hansen, Manila 130 ds., with sugar and hemp to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Nouvitas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Wings of the Morning, Blair, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Gove, Calais, for Mott Haven, with lumber.

Schr. Anna Gardiner, Knowles, Surry, for Newark, with lumber.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Nash, Millbridge 14 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, ——, Gardiner, with lumber.

Schr. Billow, Cousins, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Georgia, Pryer, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Nelson Bell, Stall, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Globe, Tracy, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Boston, Bicn, Calais, for Port Morris.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light.

Below.

Ship James R. Keeler, Delano, Cardiff March 24.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London July 2.

Ship Atlantic, Weymouth, Leith June 21.

Bark Elsinore, Clark, ——, June 21.—(All by pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; bark Sarah Sloan, from Gottenburg; brig Harmony, from Glasgow.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 25—Arr. steamship Emily B. Souder, from New-York.

Sld. Lizzie Batchelder, for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 23, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Hardscrabble, Jones, Carner, for New-York; Leontine, Pratt, Rockland, for New-York; Gertrude Horton, Jameson, Boston, for New-York; Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, for New-York; Aggie Davids, Brady, Norwalk, for Windsor; Mary P. Hudson, Buel, Salem, for Philadelphia; Dexter Washburn, Harkness, Philadelphia, for Boston; Onward, Davey, Bangor, for Bucksport; brig J. Woodruff, Eaton, Lingan, for New-York; schrs. Willie Whitney, Thomaston, for New-York; Harriet Bogert, Frander, Philadelphia, for Boston; Montana, Bush, Baltimore, for Boston; Daniel Pierson, Pierson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Sarah N. Smith, Furnd, Kennebec, for New-York.

Light winds and calms.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports having spoke the brig Sea Foam, schrs. Mary Blanc, Sardinian and A. Derrick, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Sld. bark Anthon, Rotterdam; brigs Brothers, St. John, N. B.; Chattanooga, Porto Rico.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 37, Aug. 24, 1867.

4, 20, 43, 24, 8, 50, 32, 77, 33, 64, 70, 49, 53.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 38, Aug. 24, 1867.

36, 64, 52, 56, 28, 11, 19, 42, 40, 5, 8, 32, 67.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 318, Aug. 24, 1867.

57, 32, 50, 37, 6, 76, 33, 16, 38, 54, 78, 67, 22.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 319, Aug. 24, 1867.

37, 32, 40, 13, 48, 6, 68, 53, 60, 49, 15, 42, 59.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing MCINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 501, Aug. 24, 1867.

44, 18, 78, 25, 52, 6, 28, 23, 31, 77, 39, 8, 67.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 502, Aug. 24, 1867.

23, 64, 77, 51, 38, 5, 50, 54, 34, 67, 17, 49, 57.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 425, Aug. 24, 1867.

48, 61, 18, 17, 25, 28, 65, 9, 35, 77, 54, 58, 20.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 426, Aug. 24, 1867.

52, 60, 6, 19, 22, 87, 55, 29, 46, 71, 1, 53, 32.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.